

American **FORESTS**

The Magazine of Forests, Soil, Water, Wildlife, and Outdoor Recreation

AUGUST 1961

50 CENTS



THE SANTA FE TRAIL

SEE PAGE 4



Great New Saws

For top power, fast cutting speed, easy handling — and money-makin' dependability — you'll find that one of the new Homelite 707 chain saws is just right for you! New features include: an extra-husky, drop-forged crankshaft that stands up to the abuse of day-after-day production cutting; new pleated filter, with increased capacity and vertical design, that sheds sawdust and stays cleaner longer; new "on-off" switch grouped with other controls near throttle for easy fingertip control; new fitted bolts in drive case that provide strong, reliable mounting for bar, regardless of length. Ask your dealer

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80 HORSES 80

Want to take a one-day Trail Ride in the Pecos Wilderness and enjoy the company of knowledgeable people? Then join our trip Oct. 1 that precedes AFA's Santa Fe meeting. Trail boss will be Elliott Barker. More details on pages 4 and 5.

American FORESTS

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The American Forestry Association, publishers of American Forests, is a national organization—independent and non-political in character—for the advancement of intelligent management and use of forests and related resources of soil, water, wildlife and outdoor recreation. Its purpose is to create an enlightened public appreciation of these resources and the part they play in the social and economic life of the nation. Created in 1875, it is the oldest national forest conservation organization in America.

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COVER

New Mexico's enchanted mesa—wrapped in a shroud of legend and steeped in antiquity—is beckoning to members of The American Forestry Association who will attend the 86th Annual Meeting of the Association at Santa Fe Oct. 1-4. Stellar attractions such as towering Shiprock, Indian pueblos, heavily timbered Santa Fe National Forest, Ghost Ranch Museum, and Bandelier National Monument—all are on the bill of fare. Another stellar attraction will be the keynote address by a great public lands Senator from a public lands state—the Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, of New Mexico.

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Forest Forum

The "Cast" of the Show

EDITOR:

Michael Frome's article on the new "Wilderness Trail" movie was fine but why didn't he list a very important element in any movie production, the cast? Maybe we know some of them.

Miss Mabel Harris
East Aurora, N. Y.

(Stars of our show taken on the expedition into the Wind from July 14 to July 25, 1959, in Wyoming, were, of course, Outfitters Walt and Nancy Lozier, of the Open Box R Ranch, of Cora, Wyoming. Medical officer was Dr. Roger H. Keane, of Portland, Oregon. AFA representative was James B. Craig, editor *American Forests*, camera carrier and snow shoveler. Riders were Dr. Mary S. Boyden, Lawrence, Kansas; Donald J. Brown, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Marjorie Burdette, Middlebush, N. J.; William E. Burnham, Jr., Pine Bluff, Arkansas, two previous rides; Clint Davis, Washington, D. C., and chief photographer; Dr. M. S. DeWeese, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Caroline Flaccus, Washington, D. C., five previous rides; L. H. Kerr, Jr., El Dorado, Arkansas; Mrs. F. C. Kuenzel, Ann Arbor, Mich., four previous trips; Miss Melita Locher, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. William McGovern, Bethesda, Md.; Miss Margaret Ann Masters, New York, N. Y.; John R. Meadows, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Miss Catherine Merkelz, Chicago, Ill.; John F. O'Donnell, Portland, Ore.; Michael Frome, Alexandria, Va., and chief scenario writer; Ernest J. Rosenau, Forest Hills, N. Y., six previous Trail Rides; Miss Eleanor Stoddard, Washington, D. C., two previous trips and who is taking the Wind trip again this summer; Miss Eleanor E. Storrs, Yonkers, N. Y., one previous ride; and Miss Katherine Turzyn, Bergenfield, N. J., six previous rides.—Editor)

Wind River, Wyoming, Next?

EDITOR:

The Smokey Mountains, the horses, the food, the wonderful people—it just couldn't have been better—your wonderful Trail Riders of the Wilderness jaunt into the hazy Smokies. I had a wonderful time on my first Trail Ride with The American Forestry Association.

Barbara S. Clapp
New York, N.Y.

Watershed Congress

EDITOR:

Congratulations on the June issue. Your editorial "Where the Raindrops Fall" was a thoughtful analysis of the watershed approach. Your coverage of the Watershed Congress was excellent, and we were pleased to see the interesting story about

our former co-worker, Arthur McIntyre. In fact, the entire issue was top-notch, Jim, and I enjoyed reading it.

D. H. Williams
Administrator
Soil Conservation Service
Washington 25, D. C.

EDITOR:

My compliments on the June issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS*!

This time you've surpassed your already high standards. I read most of the issue over the weekend and want to commend you in particular on the excellent editorial—"Where the Raindrops Fall!"

Gordon K. Zimmerman
Executive Secretary
National Association of Soil
Conservation Districts
307 Washington Building
Washington 5, D. C.

Word from a "Hydronaut"

EDITOR:

As a "Hydronaut," to use the word coined by Senator Kerr, this letter is being written to you to express my appreciation for the amount of attention given to watershed management and watershed improvement in the June issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS*. Your opening editorial and your good article, "The Hydronauts Come of Age," reporting on the meeting of the Eighth

Dehydrated Foods

In the April issue we published an article entitled "Don't Be A Camp Cook Slave" by Mary Hirsig Hagen in which the author featured menus composed of dried and dehydrated foods. Since that time both the author and *AMERICAN FORESTS* have received numerous requests for information where these foods may be obtained. Mrs. Hagen has graciously furnished us with the following sources of these foods: Dri Lite Foods, 8716 Santa Fe Ave., South Gate, Calif., and Perma-Pak, Salt Lake City 15, Utah. She also reports that Lyons, Kamp-Pak, and Seidel's can be ordered from Recreational Equipment, Inc. (she did not give us an address for this), or picked up in local sporting goods stores.

National Watershed Congress, were both very much to the point.

Your views concerning the effectiveness of the Eighth National Watershed Congress held at Tucson are shared by me. Possibly my enthusiasm for the Tucson meeting is colored by the fact that the meeting gave far more emphasis to land treatment and the use of land in relation to watershed development than to the installation of structures and to problems associated with obtaining rights of way and easements for structures and similar details. You have done the cause of land treatment in watershed programs a good turn by the emphasis you gave in your editorial and report on the Tucson meeting to the importance of land treatment in watershed programs. Since the accomplishment of land treatment work in connection with our small watershed projects is more difficult to attain than the installation of structural works of improvement, the land treatment phase of the program needs continual emphasis.

In this connection, you will be interested to know that as of March 1, 1961, two hundred and forty-three PL-566 projects involving forest lands had been approved for installation of measures. Of these, 175 or 72% included forestry land treatment measures as compared to 60% of the projects as of January 1, 1960. The installation costs of these forestry measures on the 175 projects is estimated at about \$9,100,000 as compared to \$6,000,000 on 126 projects authorized for installation of forestry measures as of January 1, 1960. These cost estimates primarily involve expenditures to be made by private landowners in improving their forest land within the project watersheds. While these figures represent a very minor part of the total cost of project installation, they do indicate that we are getting increased acceptance of forest land treatment measures in the program.

In connection with the attention given to watershed matters in the June issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS*, I was particularly interested in reading Mr. Frank's article "Water, Land, and People in India" and also "Potomac Prospect" and to note reference to watershed problems in the article "New Mexico, Land of Enchantment."

With best personal regards.

Warren T. Murphy, Director
Division of Flood Prevention
and River Basin Programs
U. S. Forest Service
Washington 25, D. C.

What's that Flower?

EDITOR:

What is the name of that flower on the cover of the May issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS* that features Miss Bessie Wood, of Albany,

New York? Is it hardy in Pennsylvania and if so, where can I get some plants?

George S. Flowers
George's Flowers
101-199 G Street
Carlisle, Penna.

(Candelabra or *Cessia althea*. The picture was taken last October at the Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association at the Edgewater Gulf Hotel in Mississippi. The spacious grounds of this gulf-front hotel featured oceans of this yellow flower and many others. According to AFA Chief Forester Kenneth B. Pomeroy the plant does best in tropical or subtropical regions and there is a tree called candelabrum that grows to a height of 30 feet in tropical portions of Africa.—Editor.)

Wrong Cactus

EDITOR:

As an AFA member I am tickled pink that the AFA plans to visit Santa Fe in October of this year and I plan to be on hand for all the meetings. Santa Fe is my home and place of business and, as stated, it is known as "The City Different." However, I doubt if it is as different as the illustration of the article on page 15 of the February issue of AMERICAN FORESTS shows.

I have reference to the picture of the saguaro cactus adorning either side of the illustration. Saguaro is not found in or near Santa Fe and I doubt if it is found in New Mexico. This may be misleading to members who intend to make the trip to Santa Fe and who may be expecting to find the saguaro growing here.

I couldn't resist the temptation to call this to your attention.

Harold M. Ratcliff
Range Consultant
522 Sandia St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico

No Single Use Areas

EDITOR:

Thanks so much for the copies of AMERICAN FORESTS where I found my modest obit promoted to an editorial and where I read a most interesting article from your gifted pen, with an unexpected reference to an old story of mine. I am glad you are using the idea with your own youngsters.

I am much impressed with the application of multiple use as applied in AMERICAN FORESTS, but I always do recall that Dean Dana pointed out that all the uses are not included on every area of land. Indeed, I am inclined to think that there are few, if any, absolutely single use areas.

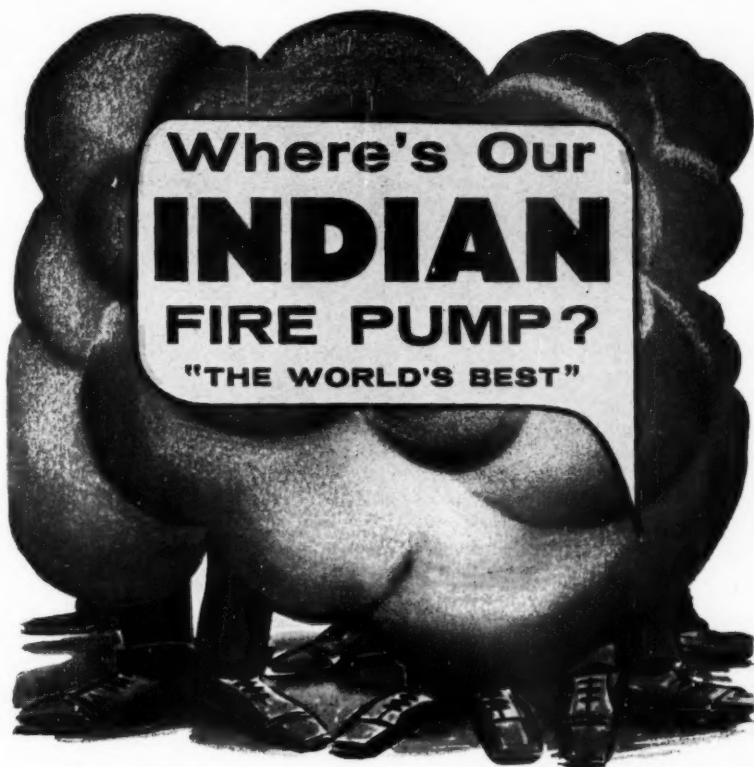
Harlean James
2311 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Apt. 705,
Washington 8, D. C.

Down With Horses!

EDITOR:

All six months of the summer I work in the forest, winters we live in the woods. Work with the public and love the public who as an individual is a wonderful fellow, considerate, friendly and warm hearted, but somehow as a group the public often becomes, thoughtless, careless and even destructive. Partly from this viewpoint the Wilderness Bill grates. Probably because so many of the answers are missing. Therefore I ask that this letter be published or at least parts of it that those who know, may read and enlighten the millions who like me are against it.

(Turn to page 56)



NO. 90 INDIAN FIRE PUMP

(Sliding Pump Type)



Send for circular on our new No. 90 FIBERGLASS tank model. Light weight. Will not rust or corrode. Solid brass pump. (Shown at right.)

Where there's smoke there's fire — and where there's fire there should be plenty of INDIANS! Why not check your needs today? Be prepared! INDIAN FIRE PUMPS have no equal. 3 models to choose from.

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All Aboard For New Mexico:

THE SANTA FE

A special train leaving Chicago on September 30 for Santa Fe, New Mexico, and a one-day Trail Ride into the Pecos Wilderness with 80 horses (staggered in groups of 20) on Sunday, October 1, are star prospects of the 86th Annual Meeting of The American Forestry Association October 1-4 with headquarters at the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe. With over 300 reservations for the big Southwest convention already confirmed, and more coming in every day the prospect is bright for the best and biggest AFA convention in history.

AFA has previously sponsored special Conservation Caravans to Portland, Oregon, and Tucson, Arizona. The proposed caravan to Santa Fe will depend on how many AFA members want it as the association cannot guarantee 180 riders prior to word from members.

If enough members inform the association of their desires for a caravan, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will equip a complete special train for the association. In any event, three AFA sleeping cars will be added to the Santa Fe Chief (No. 19) leaving Chicago at 9 a.m. on September 30 and arriving at Lamy, New Mexico, at 6:13 a.m. on October 1, with bus to Santa Fe arriving at 6:55 a.m.

The same train schedule would prevail for those desiring to leave Chicago on September 29 and returning from Santa Fe on October 6. These trains, however, will not carry the additional special cars. In planning reservations for departure on September 30, returning from Santa Fe October 5, Pullman assignments can be made through the AFA or by writing direct to the Santa Fe Railway Company, 1710 H Street

N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Space on extra cars or a special train will cost \$90.65 for the round trip first class between Chicago and Santa Fe. Pullman fares one way, as follows: bedroom for one, \$31.10 (for two \$36.95); compartment for one, \$32.80 (for two \$40.15); drawing room for one, \$44.70 (for two \$55.25). The round trip coach fare between Chicago and Santa Fe is \$71.75 with all fares subject to a 10 per cent federal tax.

Now, the big question is, "Do you want a complete special train?" If so, let The American Forestry Association or the Santa Fe Railway Company hear from you just as soon as possible. As people who went on two previous caravans know, a special train is a lot more fun and provides much greater freedom.

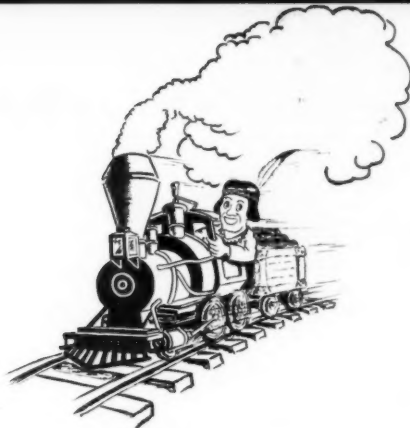
In response to requests from some of AFA's 4,000 Trail Riders of the

Forester Elliott Barker leads AFA Trail Riders of the Wilderness up Rito del Padre in the Pecos Wilderness. One day ride on Oct. 1 will precede AFA's 86th Annual Meeting October 1-4 at Santa Fe's La Fonda Hotel

Photo by Forest Service



AFA TRAIL



Wilderness veterans, the association this year will sponsor a one-day Trail Ride into the picturesque Pecos Wilderness area on Sunday, October 1, under the direction of AFA's representative, Elliott S. Barker, of Santa Fe. Eighty horses are being provided for this excursion and the total cost, including two meals, will be \$15 per rider.

Chief Wrangler Barker will meet riders in the lobby of the La Fonda Hotel at 8 a.m. on October 1. Riders will be transported in private cars to Cowles, 46 miles from Santa Fe, where your horses will be selected. Riders will penetrate the wilderness for a ride of approximately six miles to Hamilton Mesa where a magnificent view can be obtained of the entire Pecos Basin.

This represents your opportunity to visit one of the most outstanding wilderness areas in the entire nation,

a section of the Santa Fe National Forest. This is unspoiled Americana at its best, the same magnificent scenic country that has been drawing AFA Trail Riders to New Mexico every year since 1933. The expedition will be guided by one of the foremost forestry and wilderness pioneers in the country—a man who knows every forest trail in the Southwest like the palm of his hand—Elliott Barker. A colorful and rewarding trip is promised—an opportunity to see and discuss wilderness right at the fountainhead.

Needless to say, riders should be *dressed* for riding when they leave the hotel and it is recommended that you bring along a camera, a pommel slicker or suitable raincoat, and a heavy sweater, jacket, or mackinaw (weather in the mountains may be "coolish" that time of year). The day's ride will end with a steak din-

ner at the Mountain View Ranch at Cowles (included in the \$15 fee) and a good, old fashioned gab session. Riders will be transported back to Santa Fe early Sunday evening. On Monday evening there will be a showing of the new Forest Service film, "Wilderness Trail," made in cooperation with The American Forestry Association and featuring a Trail Rider of the Wilderness excursion in the Jim Bridger Wilderness of Wyoming.

A one-day Trail Ride immediately preceding an Annual Meeting is something new in AFA programming and has a two-fold purpose: 1) to accommodate veteran Trail Riders who are frankly weary of too much indoors activity; and 2) to give non-riders at least a taste of the wilderness in the hope of whetting

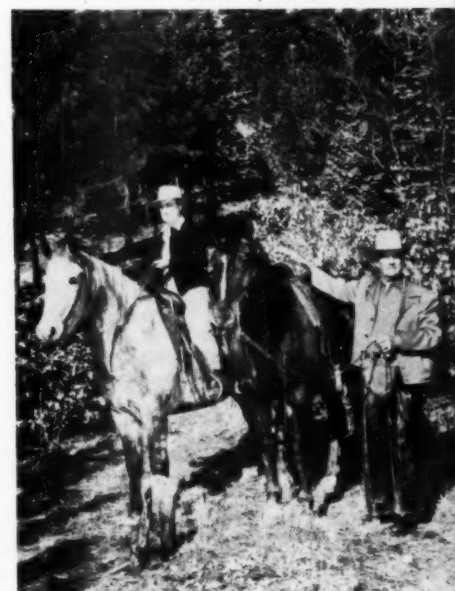
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This is what riders will see. Mr. Barker, atop Spring Mt., looks across upper Pecos Basin to Truchas Peaks (right) and Baldy Peak, at the left



Both Mr. and Mrs. Barker ride. A special joy are their three great grand-children

Photos by Harold Walter





Joyce Kilmer as undergraduate at Rutgers University

IN JEOPARDY:

KILMER OAK



Photos courtesy Rutgers University

*"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree . . ."*

(From "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer)

WHEN Joyce Kilmer penned his poem, "Trees," as an undergraduate at Rutgers University, he immortalized a massive oak on the campus at New Brunswick, N. J.; that is said to have been the inspiration for his effort.

Written in that golden and slightly sentimental era that preceded World War I, both the poet and the poem became famous the world over. So did the tree. At the time it seemed likely that Kilmer's lyric voice would delight an ever-growing

audience for many years to come but unfortunately it was not to be.

A few years thereafter Uncle Sam sounded the call to the colors and among the many patriots that responded was Poet Kilmer. As a member of New York's famous "Fighting 69th" Rainbow Division, Kilmer rose to the rank of sergeant and saw much fighting on the Western Front. He fell in France in the fighting that preceded the German collapse.

War has always extracted a toll from promising and creative young men but some of them, like Kilmer, have survived it by leaving an imperishable legacy of truth and beauty. He was not forgotten and today

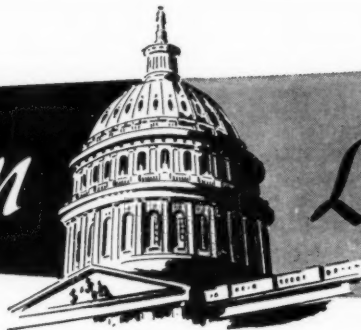
every school boy knows his poetry.

Of those who have worked to keep Kilmer's memory green, none have worked harder than the faculty and students at his Alma Mater. Accordingly, there was dismay on the Rutgers campus this spring when some of the branches on the Kilmer Oak failed to leaf out. The word soon went out that the old oak was dying at the advanced age of 300 plus. Construction work going on nearby wasn't helping it any, either.

The entire school and many of its friends rallied to see what might be done to save the oak. Major surgery to help prolong its life was indicated and Edward Chorpennig, president

(Turn to page 52)

Washington



Lookout

By ALBERT G. HALL

A BROAD COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR

resource development proposed by President Kennedy has been introduced by Senator Anderson of New Mexico and by a number of Representatives as the proposed "Water Resources Planning Act of 1961." Patterned after the recommendations of the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources, the bill would establish a Water Resources Council at the national level and a series of federally-dominated River Basin Commissions. Grants to states of a total of \$5 million annually would permit state participation in the planning for water and all related land resources, but state plans could be vetoed by the council. If approved by the council, state plans could be financed up to two-thirds of project costs by federal grants. The council would establish principles, standards and procedures for the preparation of comprehensive regional or river basin plans and for the formulation and evaluation of federal water resources projects. It would maintain a continuing study of water supply and requirements and appraise the adequacy of existing policies and programs. Included in its purview would be the effect of water resource planning and programs upon the "development of agricultural, energy, industrial, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other resources of the entire nation."

THE PROPOSED ALLAGASH NATIONAL RECREATION

area in Maine is described in a promotional booklet being distributed by the Department of the Interior. The proposal calls for the federal acquisition of 246,000 acres of forest land, and 63 lakes and 360 miles of river and tributaries (an additional 50,000 acres of water), making a total of 296,000 acres. The Allagash area noted for its scenery, hunting, and fishing, is privately owned, but is now open to recreational use by its owners. It has wilderness character, but the area has, as the booklet states, "experienced several periods of logging, yet has survived to an astonishing degree as a wilderness unit." The National Park Service fears

that modern logging, and enlightened timber management practices will despoil the area through the building of roads and by allowing too many people to enjoy the recreational opportunities the area can provide. In publishing the brochure, the Secretary of the Interior reminds the owners of the Allagash area that he has the power to flood a good portion of it under his authority to review proposals for public power projects on the St. John River. In this light, the park proposal appears to be presented as the lesser of two evils affecting the timber-based economy of the area. Landowners in the area, however, fail to see why they should be faced with either evil, especially since they have cooperated with the public in allowing free access to their areas for recreational use.

EXPANDED FEDERAL ACTIVITY IN STREAM POL-

lution control has been approved by both House and Senate. Features of the bill were included in the July, 1961, "Washington Lookout." The pollution control act is extended into 1966, federal grants have been increased to a maximum of \$100 million by 1966, the authority has been shifted from the Surgeon General to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and extended to include all navigable streams, both intrastate and interstate.

CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE, APPROVED BY

both Senate and House, establishes a new approach to federal recreation areas in that it will include a number of communities in addition to shoreline and scenic areas. The first approved of the newer proposals for federally owned shoreline areas, it is expected to be the forerunner of others, such as Oregon Dunes, Padre Island in Texas, and Point Reyes in California.

FOREST INDUSTRY'S PROPOSALS FOR SMALL

woodlands have been presented by the Forest Industries Council to Dr. Frank J. Welch, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. The industry group opposed

(Continued on next page)

a "crash program" such as has been outlined for federal action. It emphasizes the need for programs based to be unwarranted expenditures of public funds. The industry group recommended that duplication in federal programs to assist private woodland owners be eliminated; such action, it said, "is long overdue." The council also proposed more emphasis on education of woodland owners, a study of incentive taxation, a review of basic research, stepped-up productivity of federally owned lands, and an acceleration of the federal forest survey in cooperation with state and private forestry interests.

A REVISED WILDERNESS BILL HAS BEEN APPROVED

by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and will be reported with a minority statement. Seven members of the committee voted to report the bill; four objected. Principal amendments to the bill, S. 174, introduced by Senator Anderson of New Mexico in January, are: Either house of Congress may block Presidential inclusions in the wilderness system, by taking negative action; positive concurrence is not required. Mineral prospecting in wilderness areas will be permitted if compatible with the wilderness concept. Transmission lines will be permitted to cross wilderness areas, and grazing will be permitted where well established prior to enactment of the bill or prior to inclusion of an area within the system. The Alaskan delegation had asked that any wilderness bill not apply to the new state. In deference to that request, the bill has been amended so that in any state where federal land ownership comprises more than 90 per cent of the state area, a five-man Land-use Commission to be appointed by the President must advise the Secretary of the Interior on proposed wilderness areas. Since the bill will be reported with dissenting opinions, its passage by the Senate is somewhat conjectural. Additional amendments are expected to be offered from the floor if the bill comes up for vote. House action on the bill is still more conjectural. At this writing it is not expected a wilderness bill will clear the Congress during this session.

A YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS HAS BEEN AP-

proved by a subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee, but has not yet been reported by the full committee. The subcommittee approved the bill, introduced by Senator Humphrey of Minnesota and others, to establish a 30,000-man unit this year and for growth

of the unit to 150,000 by 1965. The approved measure is in contrast to the 60,000-man pilot unit requested by President Kennedy at a cost of around \$25 million. The Humphrey measure is estimated to cost \$525 million when it reaches the 150,000-man strength. As did the New Deal Civilian Conservation Corps, the YCC would be engaged in conservation work in national forests, parks, and wildlife areas, and on state areas when the states share the costs.

FOREST SERVICE-PARK SERVICE ARE IN CLOSER

accord on recreation aims, according to Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. The Agriculture Secretary, following a tour of western national forests and parks with Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall has announced that "The old bureaucratic feud between Agriculture and Interior — between forestry and park services — is now a dead issue." The Agriculture Secretary commended the Interior Secretary for his vigorous and far-sighted approach to strengthening the national parks, and indicated that his department is joining forces with Interior for rapid development of recreational resources. The statement has caused some concern. Does this mean that Agriculture will abandon its efforts to keep certain Interior-coveted national forest areas? Will it mean a trade of scenery for timber? Only subsequent actions can tell.

INTERIOR ABANDONS EARLY DISSOLUTION OF IN-

dian control. Accepting with only minor reservations, a report by a task force which recently completed a study of Indian affairs, Interior Secretary Udall has indicated that his department will not press for termination of federal trusteeship over Indian tribes, but will work first toward preparing the Indians better to fit into the economic and social structure of modern America. Attempts will be made to assist in setting up tribal enterprises and in attracting tourist trade to the reservations. Several tribes are scheduled, under existing legislation, for termination action. It is not yet known how the new Interior policy will affect them.

CHIEF FORESTER KENNETH B. POMEROY OF AFA

in June informed the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs that the association is opposed to H.R. 5712 to establish a national monument in the Current River-Eleven Points area of Missouri. Mr. Pomeroy said the area does not measure up to standards previously established for national parks and monuments and moreover would cause an overlapping of authority on national forest land.

Editorial - National Park Traditions

In a national parks issue of *American Forests and Forest Life* published in 1929 by The American Forestry Association, Dr. John C. Merriam described the parks as representing "fully primitive nature, controlled only by the conditions which produced the world as we found it." Writing in the same issue, Robert Sterling Yard described how Stephen Mather and the men around him nailed down and spelled out national park policy. As Mr. Yard says, the parks themselves provided the definition. "We found that national parks were areas of unmodified natural conditions, each the finest of its type in the country, preserved forever from all industrial uses. This definition became our guide."

So wrote Mr. Yard. Reporting in the same issue, the conservation committee of the Camp Fire Club of America composed of such familiar names as Greeley, Pratt and present AFA board member Karl T. Frederick, provided another definitive statement on park standards: Parks are "spacious land areas essentially in their primeval condition and so overwhelmingly superior in quality and beauty to average examples of their several types as to demand their preservation intact and in their entirety for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of all the people for all time." The club stated further that the parks should be regarded as aloof from the market place and all forms of industrial use.

As set forth by these founding fathers of the national park system, these definitions have a certain stately majesty and form. One senses that they were truly dedicated men and indeed Yard tells us that Mather lived in a sort of ethereal public service stratosphere—was a man who believed that all other men were exactly like himself or "beyond the pale"—although never beyond redemption. They had and maintained high standards. The monument to those standards is today's world-wide system of national parks as initiated at Yosemite and Yellowstone.

Viewed against this backdrop of history and tradition, the Executive Committee of the AFA recently has had difficulty reconciling these basic

aims and objectives with proposals by certain western groups to create a hybrid form of national park sliced from national forest acres but which would continue the various multiple uses commonly associated with national forest management. Enthrilled by the admitted magic of the name "national park," these groups, including western chambers of commerce and outdoor organizations, would cash in on the public relations value of the name "park" by drawing more eastern tourists to the West. They would also cash in on the economic values embraced by such existing uses as grazing, mining and hunting.

The Mt. Wheeler area in the Humboldt National Forest of Nevada is a case in point. Here, once the park was established, all other multiple uses now being carried on by the Forest Service would be continued with the exception of lumbering. With a potential sustained yield cut somewhere between one and two million board feet, the loss to the overall sustained yield cut on the forests admittedly would not be fatal—but the committee suggests that is not the point. The point is that this proposal, if adopted, would tend to weaken the standards of the national parks. Further, if the incipient implications in the proposal became a free-wheeling reality, they could ultimately disrupt huge areas of the national forest—disruptions the nation could ill afford.

In its charter for the parks, the Camp Fire Club more than 30 years ago said, "To preserve the National Park System, it must be recognized 1) that any infraction of standards in any park constitutes an invasion of the system; and 2) that the addition to the system of any park below standard lowers the standards of the system. Every proposed use of any park in defiance of National Park Standards and the admission to the system of any park falling short of the standards must be resisted. . . ."

Mr. Mather, who in many respects is regarded as the father of the national parks, had this to say. "Proposed parks are measured by the standards set by the major national parks of the system; hence the requirements are exacting. As long as these standards shall prevail, there is no danger of too many national

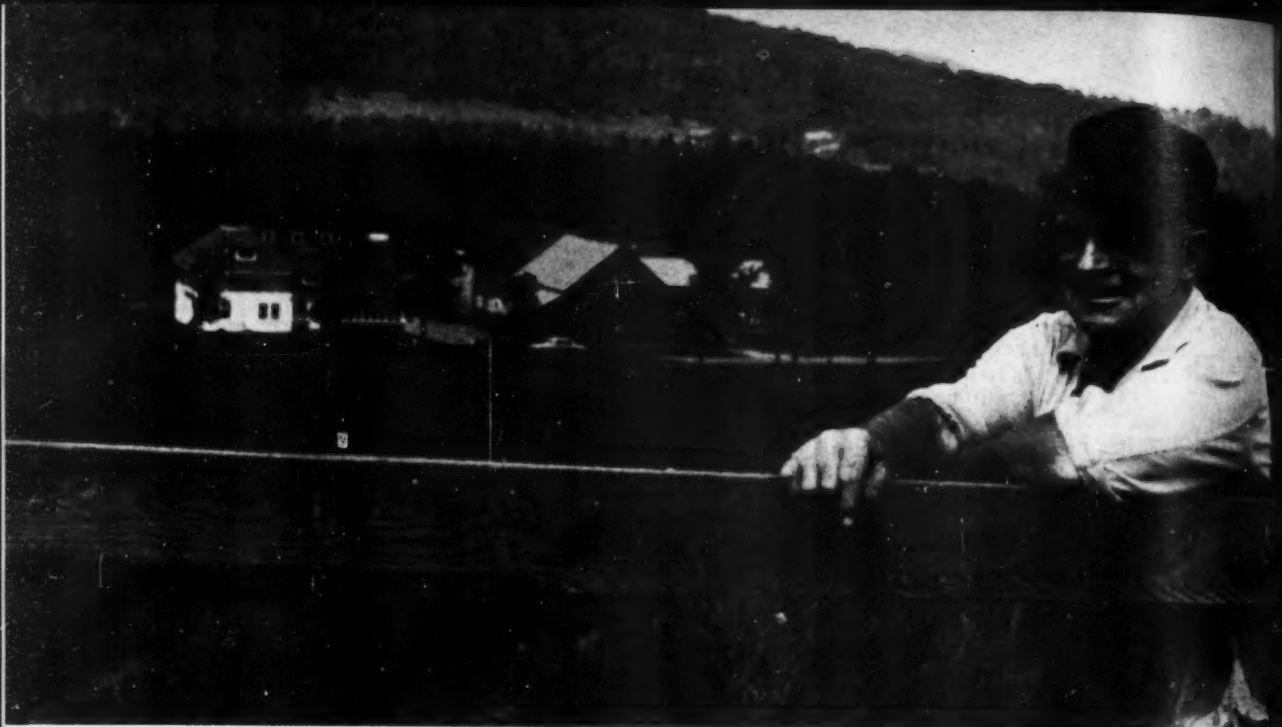
parks being established, or of the excellence of the present system being lowered."

That has always been National Park Service gospel and in this case the application seems clear enough. The Wheeler Park proposal seemingly is a proposition to use national park standards solely for the purpose of drawing more recreationists to the area. Its proponents would appease other users of the area by permitting those uses to continue at the same time. That, we submit, is not the purpose of a national park and represents a vulgarization of the national park concept.

Accordingly, the committee suggests these proposals are decidedly at variance with 1) the organic act establishing the parks, and 2) the rigid standards of the Park Service itself. Furthermore, it hopes both the Congress and the Park Service in their wisdom will carefully scrutinize and reject any and all proposals that might tend to create hybrid national parks of this type.

What is the difference, then, between a hybrid park at Mt. Wheeler and the national seashore areas as advocated by AFA? The difference is that the seashores are not being proposed as national parks and would not be so regarded. They are being established to fulfill an urgent need. That need is to insure access to the seashore by the public for recreation. States concerned are having difficulty coming to grips with the necessity of saving these areas now. If they are not established now they will not be established at all. As the park's Dan Beard told a recent western conference, most conservation stops at the seashore. The Park Service, on the other hand, has been carrying on research on seashore needs and is consequently equipped to administer these new areas and to interpret the increasing importance of the sea to all of us. Accordingly, Cape Cod is already a reality and Point Reyes is next. AFA supports both.

But the national parks are the national parks. High standards here are of the greatest importance. As the late Ovid Butler aptly said, the national parks and forests represent the greatest conservation achievement of the American people. We should not willingly weaken or dilute the standards of either.



Fritz Farmer is one of the rugged oldtime Vermont farmers who practices soil and forest conservation

VERMONT

EARLY in the morning of May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" were about to attempt the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in upstate New York. Well aware of the British superiority in men and arms, Allen paused only long enough to demand the fort's surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

Allen's audacity carried the day and the fort's fall marked an important victory in the American Revolution.

This same disdain for unfavorable odds marked future exploits of the Vermont patriot and has since inspired generations of Green Mountain men. Traditional Vermont disregard for difficult obstacles has changed as little over the years as the granite under their green hills.

Vermonters seem to take adversity in their stride. A tough terrain, capricious climate, and meager soil resources have not stopped their march toward a prosperous, stable farm economy. Now, milk flows from these verdant hills in ever-swelling quantities—milk to satisfy

By GARDNER P. SMITH

the needs of the expanding, populous centers of the Northeast.

Today the annual rate in Vermont is 500 million pounds more milk than in the prewar years. This increase, if placed side by side in quart bottles, would reach more than halfway around the world!

Yet only twenty years ago Vermont's agriculture was in deep trouble. Ravages of the depression were still being felt. Labor supply had gradually dwindled over the years as native sons sought greener pastures in western lands and eastern industry. For over 150 years succeeding waves of grain crops, livestock, sheep, and finally dairy cattle had drained away precious soil reserves. In the early days little thought was given to protection of soil and water resources.

Vermont farmers faced their greatest challenge in the rapidly expanding mechanization of agriculture. This meant the man on the farm must invest heavily in equipment. To compete he must con-

stantly increase his efficiency. Small farms and often steep, stony fields made the battle even more difficult.

Caught up on the wringer of high costs, large investment but low prices for his product, the average farmer could do little to rebuild and protect land and forest, and to install measures on his farm that would conserve those resources.

Into this setting in the late thirties, a conservation-minded Congress projected the idea of partnership soil-saving. A partnership called the Agricultural Conservation Program was established between the farmer and his government where costs of conservation practices would be equally shared. But this would be done only where the farmer was financially unable to carry out the measures himself.

Although the Vermonter's conservation problems differed in many respects from those of his farm neighbors in other states, the goal was the same. The public interest demanded that conservation work be undertaken to protect and restore the vital, lifegiving topsoil.

Today the Vermont farmer, with



To dairyman Phil Keith, the forestry program means a better living for his young and growing family

The Land That Came Back

By HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN

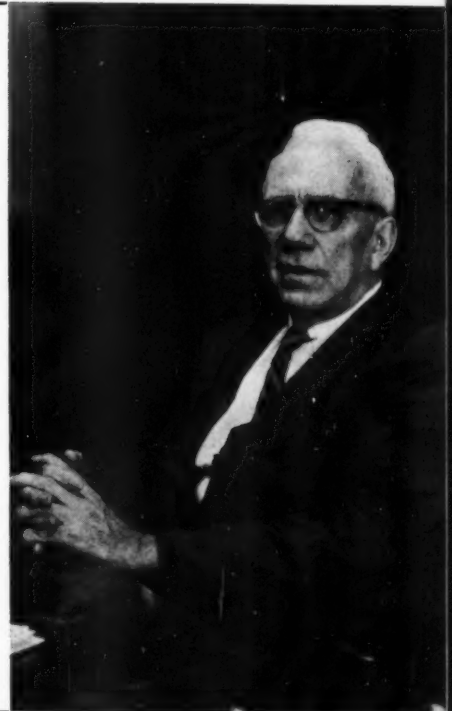
U. S. Senator from Vermont

You and I have a responsibility to see that our grandchildren and their grandchildren have the abundance that we enjoy today. To insure their future we need to protect and use our soil, water, and forest resources wisely. That's what conservation means to me.

The Agricultural Conservation Program is a partnership between Uncle Sam and the farmer to promote conservation practices that provide for wise use of our basic resources.

In 1959, more than a million farmers applied approved practices on farms with 150 million acres of cropland, on 8 million acres of pasture and range and on 340 thousand acres of forest land. For these conservation practices the government paid \$210 million; about one-half the cost. The farmer paid the balance. The Agricultural Conservation Program is really getting conservation practices on the land. For years I've watched the excellent results. That is why I heartily support this conservation program.

I'm proud of the A.C.P. record made by the good farmers in my own state of Vermont. For years we have been one of the leading states in participation as related in this article. The A.C.P. insures future supply of food and forest products—that's what it means to you, to me, and to our grandchildren.





Fritz Farmer's "sugarbush" forest plan provides maximum conservation insurance—dense cover to safeguard water and soil plus good timber

more than a million fellow soil tilers throughout the nation, shares in this partnership with Uncle Sam to protect the land and assure present and future generations of an adequate food supply.

The long road back to revitalized farm lands has never been easy. The gain has been made in the face of declining farm numbers as economic forces "shook down" agricultural population. Unprofitable farms

were abandoned. Many farms were consolidated into larger, more efficient units. At the same time numerous gloomy predictions were made that agriculture in the state was "on its way out."

What the prophets of agricultural doom failed to reckon with was the inherent ability of the Vermonter to utilize the resources at hand, to turn adversity into advantage.

The same Vermont terrain and

climate that delight the tourist severely handicap agricultural enterprise. Fortunately, they do provide ideal media for growth of Vermont's salvation—grass. Above all else the combination of cool climate, plentiful moisture, short growing season, and deep winter snow cover favors the production of grass, clover, and alfalfa. And given favorable soil conditions, Vermont can produce these lush crops in plentiful quantities.

The climate is favorable, too, for the profusion of dairy herds that convert the cool green growth into fluid milk. Even with these advantages, "it takes a long head and a sharp pencil," as one Vermonter admitted, to make a successful living on a Vermont farm. And fundamental to the whole scheme is the practice of sound conservation measures on the land.

One of Vermont's better known "grass" farmers is Robert Kilburn of Derby Line. Situated on sharply sloping hill land, the Kilburn farm overlooks lustrous Lake Memphremagog where it funnels northward through blue ridges into Quebec Province. Kilburn's peerless pastures recently won him the top New England Green Pastures Award—an honor given only after an expert judging team has carefully scrutinized the best grass farms in all New England.

We walked past the Kilburn herd—sloe-eyed Jerseys up to their "hips" in ladino clover and bright green broom grass. "This land was so poor I had to buy hay when I first started out here in 1926," Kilburn explained. "Now it takes only about one acre to support each animal, and with all this good grass I'm getting about 8,000 pounds of milk per acre."

But for Bob Kilburn and his neighbors it was a long uphill struggle to rejuvenate worn-out farmland. The thin, depleted soil had lost much of its water retaining capacity and was subject to erosion. Furthermore, the soil was so "acid" it needed several applications of ground limestone before soil building crops could flourish. Sometimes as much as three or four tons on each acre was used before the desired effect could be reached. Even now additional tonnage of calcium or magnesium in the form of finely ground limestone has to be added to replace that used up in crop production or lost through leaching.

But the need for vast quantities of limestone was only a beginning. Replacement of basic fertility ele-

ments—nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash—was also necessary to induce the formation of a strong, dense waterholding sod cover. Animal wastes provided some of the needed fertility, but not nearly enough to meet the total requirements.

To complicate Kilburn's troubles further, numerous rocks and boulders dotted many of his best fields, some estimated to weigh as much as twenty tons! These had to be rooted out with powerful tractors or bulldozers before modern farm machinery could work efficiently in the fields and a good grass cover could be built up.

Kilburn soon discovered that good conservation can be costly; as much as \$50 to restore an acre to protective vegetative cover. Where use of heavy construction type machinery is necessary, as for pond or ditch construction, costs are even more prohibitive for the individual farmer to tackle.

"Most of us sign up each year for some kind of work in the Agricultural Conservation Program. Farmers can't afford all on their own, the practices needed to bring back this farmland," Kilburn explained. Even though the conservation partnership idea is to share costs on a fifty-fifty basis, definite limits are placed on each conservation practice and on the total each farmer can receive through the arrangement. Because of the large demand, the average annual payment per farmer made through the program is only about \$143.

Bob Kilburn concentrated most of his efforts on replacing vital soil elements to provide a strong base for grass crops. This is only one of many conservation weapons used in the running battle to protect and improve the land. Equally important is control of surface water. Vermont's extensive forest cover provides an effective sponge for some of the annual precipitation, but each year there is flood damage on the upper reaches of most streams. And Vermonters still recall the terribly destructive basin-wide floods of 1927 and 1938.

Conservationists agree that dense sod and vegetative cover provide one answer at the farm level to water control problems. Structures such as farm ponds can be a help, too. When moisture is insufficient, the farm pond provides a valuable source of water for the stock or for irrigation of vegetative cover. Each year more of these small farm ponds make their appearance on the Vermont landscape. Although they are

quite small, usually not over a half acre in area, collectively they make an important contribution to conservation of water, an all important resource.

For in Vermont as elsewhere, the demand grows daily for greater amounts of pure water. Industry, agriculture, recreation, expanding cities all need more. And in a few years the average per capita use of 1,200 gallons a day will be doubled. Conservation efforts back on the farm hold the key to future water supply.

With dairyman Fernand Fornier the problem was one of too much water, and in the wrong places! Fornier often found his farm machinery bogged down in the heavy, clay-like soils on his farm. Moreover, the poorly drained land refused to grow worthwhile grass crops. A descendant of thrifty French Canadian stock, Fernand had farmed in partnership with his father before trying the life of a filling station operator.

Poor health brought him back to the land and in 1949 he purchased a farm near Newport in Vermont's northeast corner. A father of four, he soon found it necessary to shore up his sagging income. Before long he'd built his herd up to 63 head. But this meant he'd need improved cropland to keep pace with the larger dairy.

After a cooperative consultation with the local county extension agent and the Soil Conservation Service technician, Fornier embarked on a drainage program on some of the problem land.

His first move was to sign up for cost-sharing assistance with the Agricultural Conservation Program. Then heavy earth-moving machinery was rolled into position and with technical help from the Soil Conservation Service a series of open drainage ditches was installed.

Fornier pointed out a 1,500-foot long ditch just finished. This one would drain excess water from about 30 acres. He'd already started to work the area over, get it in shape for seeding down with better grass species. "It's only a start," he told me, "but it's going to be a lot easier to work that land now. And I'll sure need the extra grass and clover it will be growing next year."

This young dairyman has more conservation plans for the years ahead. But it's a costly battle and only part of the plan can be executed each year. More land needs draining, and there's a place where

the river is cutting into some of his best land. He'll protect that with help from the conservation partnership, too. And someday young Fornier will tackle the farm woodlot; a whole new realm of conservation work is to be done there.

A modest advance on this front was made in 1946 when Fornier established 1,000 spruce seedlings on rough pasture. This was an area no longer considered acceptable grazing land by today's standards. Part of the plan is to restore forest cover on land unsuited to modern farming methods. Then, "mopping up" operations are carried out on the older, established tree stands to get them back into shape. Fornier believes his farm woodlot needs considerable refurbishing. Many farm forests do. The older stands are often badly in need of a complete job of facelifting.

To the casual observer the pleasant woodlands and forests that surround most Vermont farmsteads seem indisputably healthy, well entrenched and eternally productive. Blessed with incomparable color in the fall, they also provide a bounteous flow of maple sweetness each spring. The flow is unmatched by any other state. Yet one of the most crucial conservation wars is being waged in this sylvan setting.

Forests cover fully two-thirds of Vermont's total land area. Much of this is in serious need of the revitalizing effect of forest conservation. Although there had never been widespread forest devastation, the prevailing tendency was always to take the best. Repeated cullings over the years resulted in substantially inferior stands. Where "clear" cutting occurred, few attempts were made to reforest. The gradual outcome was an increasingly larger proportion of inferior trees and a smaller cut of quality timber.

Forest land in the Green Mountain State has been subject to destructive use longer than has her farmland. To the early settlers, forests were the source of life itself, providing logs for their cabins and barns, warmth for their hearths, and game for their sustenance. The first product sold from the state was pot and pearl ash, a residue from burning the giant hardwood trees as the land was cleared for farming. Sometimes whole townships were carved out of the virgin forests, many later to slip partially back to woodland.

As the industrial centers to the south expanded, demand for Vermont timber grew accordingly. The

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By MICHAEL FROME

THE WORLD IS HIS WORKSHOP



Voit Gilmore, Director, U. S. Travel Service. "My objective is to run this like a business-like organization. . . ."



"But success will depend to a large extent on the reception tourists receive in U. S. Each state has a stake"

Photos by Vince Finnigan



"This program to tell the story of America's grandeur should *earn* money rather than being a cost to taxpayers"

VOIT GILMORE, who feels equally at ease on a Western trail ride, an Antarctic exploration and Washington's Capitol Hill, now has the whole world as his workshop—by act of Congress and Presidential appointment. As director of the newly created United States Travel Service, he is the official salesman of America's tourist attractions and host to those who come this way from other nations.

Though he may be starting practically from scratch, Mr. Gilmore is a man of high enthusiasm and broad interests, with more than a few qualifications to meet the romance, responsibility and inevitable headaches of his new job. He has a life-long interest in forestry and conservation, a field in which he has been a leading figure in his native North Carolina, and for the past two years has been an Honorary Vice President of The American Forestry Association.

His big personal disappointment this summer is the inability to keep a date with the AFA Trail Riders of the Wilderness on the Maroon Bells

trip in Colorado. However, while he's involved in setting up offices in Washington and overseas and selecting an advertising agency to run a million dollar promotional campaign, his family is being represented on the Trail Ride by his wife, Kathryn, and two daughters, Kathryn, or "Katie," 13, and Geraldine, 10. Two other youngsters, Susan, 9, and Peter, 7, are riding the range near their home at Southern Pines, training for a Trail Ride another summer.

U. S. to Compete for Travel \$

Creation of the Travel Service means that no longer will the United States be the only important country that does not actively promote itself as a tourist attraction. Last year foreign governments spent nearly \$11 million on information and tourist advertising in this country. The biggest spender, the British Travel Association, reported a budget of more than \$1 million to entice Americans overseas. France was second with \$775,000 and the Bahamas were third with \$615,000. This cluster of Car-

ibbean islands spent almost ten times as much as did the United States through its weak international travel office in the Department of Commerce.

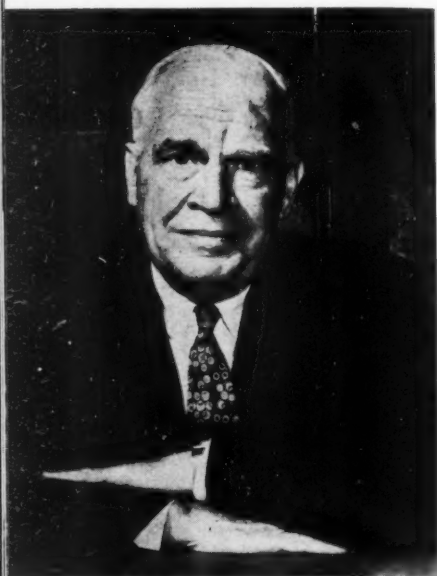
Development of a serious program, however, became an early target of the Kennedy Administration. The government realized that the United States suffered an unfavorable trade balance with the rest of the world, with travel a considerable factor. Last year Americans spent about \$2 billion out of the country, in Europe, Canada, Mexico and the rest of the world, while visitors from overseas spent less than half that much in the U. S. The fact was that there had been no effort and little official interest in promoting "two-way" travel, or even in relaxing red tape for foreign tourists.

Voit Gilmore's mission is to reverse that trend. "The last thing in the world we want to do," explained Mr. Gilmore, "is to discourage Americans from visiting other countries. Travel should be recognized in economic interchange of people, meeting and understanding each other.

Our nation has overlooked too long the opportunity to tell its story to the world in the most practical manner—by showing visitors our natural and man-made attractions and our way of life."

Gilmore No Novice

His experiences in North Carolina serve as a pattern for his work in Washington. The wiry, six-foot-two Gilmore, a youthful forty-two-year-old, sparked the growth of Southern Pines as a resort center, then took a lead in state circles and served as president of the North Carolina Travel Council from 1957 to 1959.



Gilmore's boss, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges said, "If anyone can put this program over it is Voit Gilmore"

During the same period, combining his interest in travel with conservation, he headed the governor's "Keep North Carolina Beautiful" program.

As a member of the North Carolina Conservation and Development Board for several years, he has served on the advertising committee directing a \$400,000 advertising campaign in behalf of North Carolina's forested mountains, seashore and historic points of interest. At the same time, he served as chairman of the board's forestry committee, taking an active interest in the land ownership study which AFA Forester Kenneth B. Pomeroy is now making in his state. This study, the third of a series (previous ones were in California and Minnesota), is concerned with all ownership patterns and

especially the productive problems of small woodlands.

Mr. Gilmore has more than academic acquaintance with woodlands and forestry. He heads the W. M. Storey Lumber Company, a business long in his family, which manufactures and wholesales Southern yellow pines and West Coast lumber. Before his time the firm also did considerable logging. More recently, he has entered into tree farming on 450 acres near Southern Pines. On cut-over pine fields and old peach orchards he is planting slash, longleaf and loblolly pine and tulip poplar.

Born in Winston-Salem, he was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1939 with a degree in journalism and political science. That year he came to Washington with a Rockefeller fellowship as a graduate student in public affairs and in 1940 became secretary to Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina, who was then chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

He had traveled overseas long before the outbreak of World War II, first as a Boy Scout attending the world jamboree in Budapest, then as a summer exchange college student in Denmark and Holland. Before war began, he joined Pan American World Airways in its Latin American Division, then transferred as an officer in the U. S. Naval Air Transport Service and saw duty in Africa, South America and the Pacific.

Keeps One Foot At Home

Mr. Gilmore has always managed to keep one foot in North Carolina and the other in distant places. Following the war, he returned home briefly and then was off again to San Francisco as public relations director of Pan American Airways' Pacific-Alaska Division. But this time, in addition to his other adventures, he found a wife, the former Kathryn Kendrick of San Francisco.

For the past twelve years he has worked to build his private business, his community and his state. In addition to the lumber company, Mr. Gilmore is the owner of Howard Johnson Motor Lodges in Southern Pines and Winston-Salem. For four years he was mayor of Southern Pines, during which he worked to build this pleasant town in the longleaf pine belt into a real resort center. At his fifty-unit motel he instituted successful and interesting promotions, including a short course in quail hunting, operated in cooperation with North Carolina State College, historic tours of the area, and

a package vacation plan that included horseback riding.

Between these activities he sandwiched in two trips to the Antarctic, where he traveled by icebreaker, sled and helicopter, as an observer with the U. S. Navy and one to the North Pole as an observer with the U. S. Air Force. "Believe it or not," he recalled, "my interest in forestry stood me in great stead even at the South Pole. I saw traces of prehistoric forests—tree fossils nine inches in diameter—the vestiges of a carboniferous age when the world was warmer." (Mr. Gilmore has promised to do a feature article for AMERICAN FORESTS on his Arctic experiences.)

Last year he joined his first Trail Riders of the Wilderness expedition, ten days into the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho. "It was absolutely the thrill of a lifetime, riding, camping, fishing in those magnificent mountains," he said. "It's the kind of vacation experience everyone ought to have at least once in his lifetime—I could enjoy the Trail Riders every summer. I may have had to cancel this year, but they haven't seen the last of me!"

Even before Congress had officially voted to establish the Travel Service, Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges had Mr. Gilmore in mind for the difficult job as director. "If anyone can really put this program over," said Secretary Hodges, the former Governor of North Carolina, "I am sure Gilmore has the energy and the background to be that man."

The U. S. travel industry and leading members of Congress, like Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington State and Senator J. K. Javits of New York, have been trying for several years to create such an office. They recognized that many potential foreign visitors were discouraged from coming to the United States by interminable red tape and documentary requirements. U. S. consular offices were known to cause inconvenience and resentment by conducting laborious cross-examinations before issuing visas, hewing without imagination to the letter of an outmoded immigration law.

First Attempt a Failure

Efforts were made to define a new policy and to simplify regulations. "International travel," proclaimed President Eisenhower, "has cultural and social importance in the free world. I shall instruct the appropriate agencies and departments, at home and abroad, to consider how

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Reading
about

RESOURCES



By MONROE BUSH

A Naturalist's Love Song

A PART from textbooks and similar self-conscious scholarship, I am convinced that the greatest portion of "nature writing" is comprised of love songs—the uncontrollable praise of God's earth and its creatures by naturalists who have fallen in love with the wild communities of nature.

Having written this column for more than four years, I have read a quantity of these books that celebrate the earth. They are for the most part warm and readable. They ask very little intellectual effort. For these reasons they are popular.

A new paean has been added to the long list of such love songs: *Speak to the Earth*, by the late William A. Breyfogle. (Macmillan Co., N. Y., 1961. 174 pp. \$3.75.)

Breyfogle was once a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. This says that he had large intellectual equipment. Even those of us who never knew this remarkable man must unquestioningly accept the fact that he was not only well-informed, but capable of making sense of his information.

The essays in this collection were pulled together from notebooks and published pieces, and the present form is the best that editors could do without Breyfogle. Had he lived to supervise the work, the end result might have been different. We shall never know.

What I do think I know, however, is that the naturalists' love songs have very little new to say—and these Breyfogle essays prove it.

He is concerned with, and for, the ecology of the natural world, specifically as evidenced in the northeastern United States, and with man's relation to this delicate balance (and frequent imbalance). He defines the interrelated communities of the soil, the forests, and the water courses in an admirable and elementary fashion

for people who are either quite young or quite badly educated.

What Breyfogle has to tell us of man's effect upon nature, as a farmer and pioneer, as a villager and hunter and water manager, is equally elementary. His emphasis is that man is an integral part of the natural world. In a very general and imprecise way of speaking, this is true. Yet it is a disappointment that a writer so richly endowed with intelligence as was Breyfogle did not choose in this instance to be something better than general and imprecise.

Nature writing, when it is not primarily scholarly, is almost without exception superficial. For decades we have been content to re-write Thoreau. To a point, this is harmless—and many of these books I have personally enjoyed. But beyond a certain point, the impression is created that naturalists, when they are not writing for science, can do nothing but variations on *Walden*. The intellectually oriented of other disciplines do not take them seriously, having been given no reason for doing so.

It is high time that the authors of these love songs realize that human destiny is not to be fulfilled by listening to bird songs, or by slogging through some insect-infested wilderness. Also, a position can be made for the argument that while man is biologically a part of the natural world, he belongs equally as much both to his social world of fellow humans and to a spiritual world beyond the whole earthly business.

Speak to the Earth is accurate, sometimes charming, almost invariably sentimental, and by no means novel. It can be read with real pleasure, though it offers no fresh insight into anything I can think of. It no more deserves to be criticized

than do fifty similar books published since World War II. How much it deserves to be praised, however, depends on how few of these books you have read.

It would be more than appropriate these days for naturalists to recognize that a love for God's wide world is no substitute for profound reflection concerning man's relation to the entire natural cosmos. Nostalgia for the freckle-faced country boy fishing with worms in a clear trout stream is a lovely thing, but that boy and the trout stream are both gone—and you can buy worms today from worm farms.

We are related to nature, but not as the men of 1850 were. Let us urge naturalists to search for an understanding of this present 1961 relationship. It is essential that we live effectively with the natural world, and we are not doing so because we lack the perception to guide us. To gain such perception is a huge task which does not leave time for the memorializing of loons.

New and to Note

Forestry College, Essays on the Growth and Development of New York State's College of Forestry, 1911-1961, edited by George R. Armstrong. (Published in commemoration of the College's 50th Anniversary by the Alumni Association, State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. 360 pp. \$8.30. Order from Dr. Jack K. Krall, Treasurer, Alumni Association, State University College of Forestry, Syracuse 10, N. Y.) Well-written and well-illustrated, this is an exceptional "house publication" on the fifty-year progress of one of the nation's great forestry institutions. A fit memorial to the dedicated scientists and administrators

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“PRETTY AS A SPECKLE”



STEAMBOAT..."



All-American river boy, "Huck Finn," alias Al Codeau, Jr. of New Orleans keeps a steady hand on the nine-foot diameter wheel of the "River Queen"



The name plate across the prow of the "River Queen"

"Steamboats a-comin'!" Around the bend comes the "Mississippi"

Relics of a romantic era which enhanced our art, music and literature, The Mississippi and River Queen are among the last of the breed which kindles the fancy of the nostalgic adventurer

By JOHN GONZALEZ

Photos by VINCE FINNIGAN
and GEORGE TAMES

JUST who coined the happy colloquialism "Pretty As a Speckled Steamboat" is not precisely known. The term, as still applied in river country, to good horseflesh, a handsome cow, or a beautiful girl, is believed to have evolved shortly before the Civil War when "steamboating" on the Mississippi and other American rivers was at its peak. In all probability the term was coined by a congenial lounge on wharf front or an admiring farmer stationed by the river observing one of the river queens steaming grandly "round the bend."

River steamboats have always enchanted Americans. To hard-working pioneers, busy clearing the land and living somewhat isolated lives, the great river boats were veritable floating wood palaces and very grand indeed. They hauled all sorts of fascinating things, not the least of which was news for news-hungry people.

Then, too, not infrequently, they were peopled by supposedly wicked gamblers in fancy vests and painted ladies no better than they were supposed to be. Combine all these gilded gentlemen and ladies with the plush decor of the boat's interior of gleaming woodworks and graceful furniture and it is little wonder that this wood palace on water fascinated early pioneers.

There was also the element of speed. Before the advent of the steamboat, the river trip from Louisville to New Orleans took three to four months. In 1820 the powerful churning paddles made the trip in less than 20 days; and in 1838, in six days. This improved transportation helped greatly to increase the population of the Mississippi Valley. In addition to people, the boats hauled freight. Each vessel had wide decks capable of carrying as much as 6,000

Amid the stacks on the top deck, a top deck-stacker peers eagerly for some prospects who might engage in game of poker or blackjack



Al Codeau, Sr., dressed in the garb of a river gambler, enjoys his role



The mighty steamboat "Mississippi," churning-up a froth of whitecaps and laying a blanket of smoke over the silence of the river country, wends its way upstream where it will rouse to life some sleepy little town



"Mark Twain," cries the hand as he tosses line to gauge channel depths. The "Mississippi," owned by the Corps of Engineers, is used by the Mississippi River Commission to inspect flood control and navigational improvements and it is one of the antiques of a romantic era

bales of cotton, choice lumber and other heavy commodities that could not be transported easily in those days by any other means.

The era of the river steamboat, which reached its peak by the Civil War, was short-lived. Thereafter, the steamboats were out-distanced and out-spied by railroads and later by more modern forms of transportation. Nevertheless, the steamboat went out in a blaze of glory and its colorful story was immortalized by writers like Mark Twain. Twain, an early steamboat pilot himself, adopted his pen name from the call of the darkie casting his leadline to gauge mid-channel depths . . . "mark twain."

Twain is unquestionably the outstanding historian of the river boat era and his classic, *Life on the Mississippi*, paints a colorful and vivid picture for future generations. Today we must depend on the descriptive accounts of these river historians to imagine what life was like during the river boat era.

We can imagine that a great silence brooded over a wide river, be it the Mississippi, the Ohio, or some other body that spawned the great steamers. The population was sparse along the river's great banks and vast forests extended for many miles along the shores and far inland. In the late afternoon sun, the great expanse of water turned deep red and downstream it brightened to a dappled gold. The proverbial small town dozed in the sun as the wide, rolling river flowed lazily past its doorstep through the walls of dense forest that guarded its banks.

Suddenly, shattering the silence came the cry, "Steamboat a-comin!" A cannon boomed and the cry resounded up and down the river. The town came to life. People spilled out of shops and houses, hurried across the square and ran toward the wharf.

In minutes, dark smoke poured into the sky downriver. Then, milky white against the water and the green shores, the steamboat floated into view. She was long, sharp, and trim. Her two tall smokestacks were topped by feathery trimming. She was painted a glistening white from the hull to the deck, and the tops of the wheel-houses were sky-blue.

Belching, spark-filled smoke marked her progress. Her bell rang and the foam churned as the vessel, her clean-cut bow swelling gracefully back toward her great wheel,

glided toward the wharf. Passengers lined the deck. Her great bell clanged again and she came to a halt.

The planks were lowered and the roustabouts, moving in a wild rush, began carrying freight off the hurricane deck. Passengers came aboard. Minutes later the bell rang again. The Captain checked his watch and barked a command. Then with flag flying and black smoke rolling overhead, the cannon boomed and she slid back into the river. The town was quiet again.

The year was 1840. The steamboats had put an end to the keel-boats. Thousands of paddle and side-wheelers plied the western rivers. The Mississippi system floated more tonnage by steam than all of the rest of the country. New lands had been won and new cities built on the rivers where the steamboats reached.

Steamboating had a peculiar excitement and glamour different from any other form of transportation. Fierce competition sprung up between owners and captains to possess the fastest and the most palatial vessels. They were beautifully designed, built, and adorned. Each year, they grew more rich looking and more luxurious in an attempt to make them floating palaces.

The luxury boats were as much as three hundred feet long, thirty feet wide, and fifty feet above the water. Their extension into the water was only three feet. That was all the depth that there was in some of the rivers they travelled.

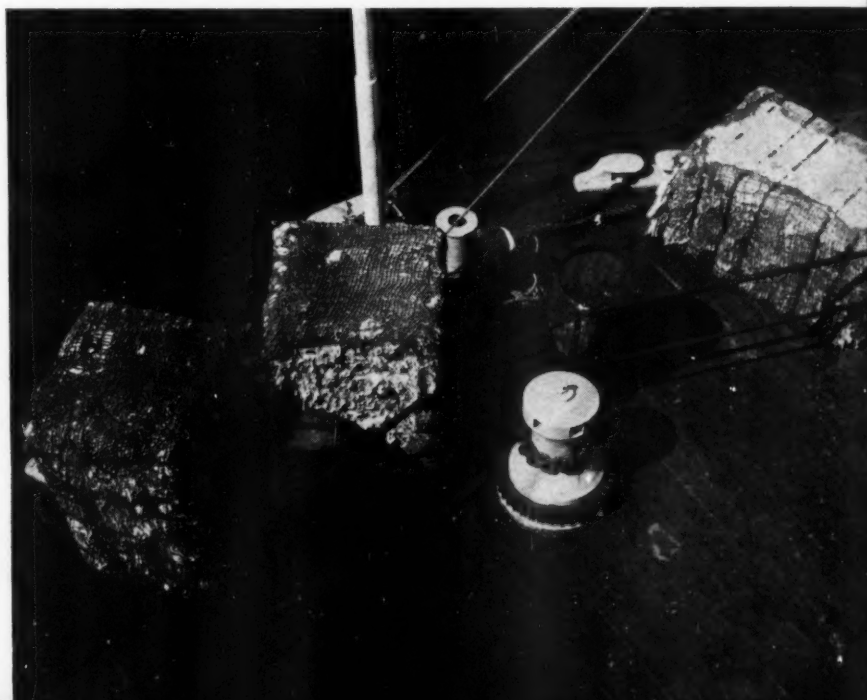
When a passenger stepped aboard a luxury steamboat, he entered a new and glamorous world. Her decks were fenced and ornamented with white railings. The equivalent of the figurehead of the sailing vessel was her decorated paddle-box.

The traveller entered the main cabin and gazed in wonder at a series of golden chandeliers, rose-wood furnishings, thick carpets, plush draperies, and the grand piano. Black-suited gamblers sat at the card tables and drummers leaned against the long mahogany bar.

Stewards stood quietly beside white-linen covered tables laden with mountains of food. Flowers were everywhere. Each stateroom door boasted porcelain knobs and an oil painting. The cabins were a spectacle in luxury from the soft pink carpets and the double beds, to the comfortable chairs and the center table.

It was the best of everything for a steamboat passenger. This was partially due to the owner's vanity and his desire not to be outdone in show-

This small cargo of bales and barrels awaiting delivery from the fore-deck of the "Mississippi" is a far cry from the heavy cargos of cotton and lumber toled by the overlaiden "work-horse" riverboats of yesteryear





The palatial lounge of the "Mississippi" is a luxurious reminder of the grandeur in which reveled the gamblers, painted ladies and traveling folk

A peek into spokes of the paddle wheel which pushes the boat



Fine antique furniture recalls further the splendor of an era

manship. The traveller purchased his ticket on the boat that offered the best show and the best food. If quality was reduced, the word was quickly passed up and down the river.

The life of a floating palace was brief. Strained beyond endurance, they either wore out, burned out, or were otherwise made useless through accidents which often occurred in the frequent races with rival boats. The grand era of steamboating

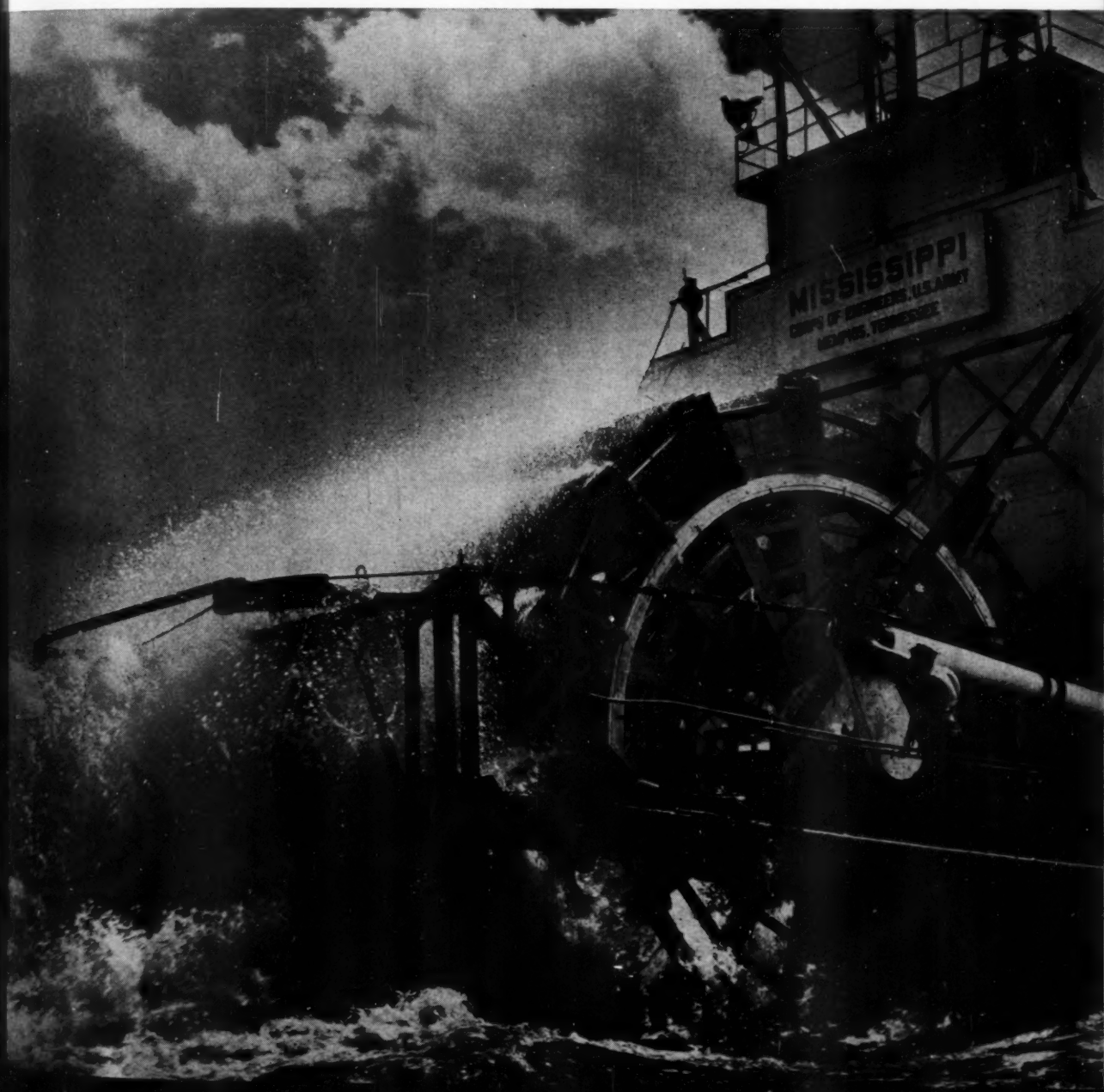
lasted through the Civil War. Then the tow boats and the railroads took the business away from the river men.

There is a sadness in the passing of the steamboats. Never again will white palace after white palace with belching smokestacks and gay trim travel America's rivers. Their haunting whistles will not be heard again except for those of a few boats still in existence today. Like dinosaurs left over from some prehistoric era,

they still delight visitors to New Orleans and other ports. To reconstruct the image of the steamboat era we have reproduced the photos of these relics taken last year at New Orleans by our photographer Vince Finnigan.

But for the most part, the haunting whistles of the river boats will not be heard again. The greatest travel adventure that America has ever produced by itself, has rolled by and glided into the silent past.

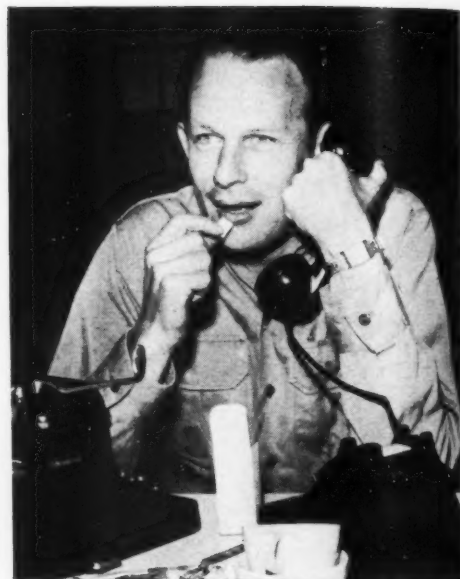
The "Mississippi," the last of the Texas-decked sternwheelers in use as a packetboat, leaves for another sleepy port where its haunting whistle and speckled-prettiness will kindle the spirits of young and old



FIRE GHQ—



Tim Considine (left) and Bill Boyette rehearse broadcast of "My Three Sons," ABC television network. Don Porter, USFS information officer, served as technical consultant



When Don Porter's voice gives out, he reaches for a coughdrop and goes on handing out information on fires in the Angeles National Forest



Public Information Officers Singleton, Osterman, Porter and Johnson outline new fire perimeter while a reporter uses the Center typewriter to pound out lead on a story

Dick Johnson turns up radio to gather information from fire lines as Osterman brings the blackboard up-to-date



These Men Have News for You



By PEGGY POWELL

COUGH drops have become part of the standard firefighting equipment to a small group of men in Southern California.

A box of throat-soothers is a vital piece of gear to this group of public information officers because they fight forest fires the year around—whether there's one burning or not—and they do it with talk.

During a major fire they engage in talkathons until their voices give out. Then they reach for a cough drop and start all over again.

As early as 1954, Elmer Osterman of the California Division of Forestry and Dick Johnson of the U. S. Forest Service were pioneering in the field of fire news reporting.

But it wasn't until October of 1959, when a major fire erupted on the Angeles National Forest, that the first full-fledged Public Information Center was established.

It was masterminded by Don Porter,

Fire Prevention and Information Officer for the Angeles Forest, but it was a cooperative effort of Porter, Johnson, who holds a comparable job on the nearby San Bernardino National Forest, Osterman, representing the state group, and Bob Singleton, information officer for the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Just as city, county, state, and federal agencies were working together on the fire lines, the same groups worked side by side in the information center.

Since that date, centers have been established during every major blaze and, as at first, they continue to be a joint effort of the agencies involved.

The key to selecting a location for the center is communications—a means of contact between the public and news media seeking information and GHQ and the center dispersing

information on fire activity.

Telephones are installed immediately and the numbers made available to the public. Information officers are on hand around the clock to answer queries from private citizens or appeals for news from papers all over the country. Radio stations as far east as New York and Chicago and television studios on both coasts phone the center for brief reports which are recorded over the phone and then rebroadcast for millions of anxious listeners.

Not all the news gathering is done by telephone. The center itself is a hubbub of activity with reporters coming and going at all hours.

Lots of black coffee, especially in the early morning hours, helps keep the information flowing. A giant blackboard carries the latest report—acreage, manpower, equipment, injuries, weather forecast, evacuations,

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Fishing Bridge, at times lined solid with anglers, in Yellowstone National Park



Mountain Man Jim Bridger, scout and story teller, who "invented" the Yellowstone area he explored



Time for lunch at Yellowstone—and also a chance to discuss quietly the wonders being explored by this typical American family



Small fry learns about the grizzly at park's Fishing Bridge Museum of Natural History

Why People Love Yellowstone

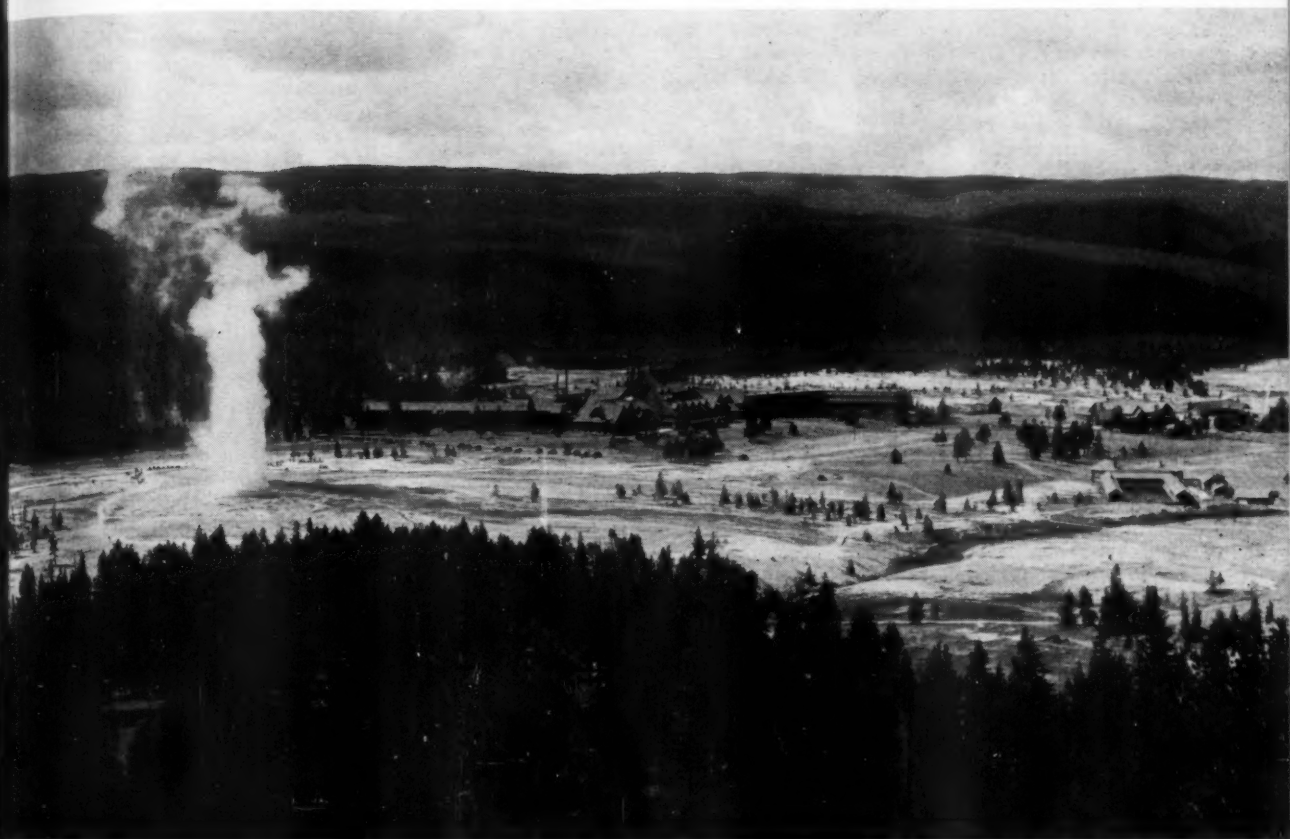
Many Presidents have visited Yellowstone. President Harding fed cub but others shouldn't



Interpretive Service of the National Park Service is world-famed. Here a National Park Service Ranger-Naturalist leads tour through Yellowstone's hot springs area, answers the questions of all comers



In years gone by Yellowstone was a fabulous and exciting place to Easterners and it still is. It is part of our American heritage, and played major role in West's development



It all started right here—the national park idea that has since spread around the globe. To left is Old Faithful. Contrary to some reports, Yellowstone Park is 90 percent forested. Less than 5 percent of parks system is “developed”

IT'S easy to understand why the mountain men, the halfbreeds, the Indians and, later, the pioneers didn't believe Jim Bridger. Sure, he was credited with discovering South Pass and the Great Salt Lake, but when he told of the wonders he had seen on the crest of the Rockies in the 1830's and 1840's—that was too much. He swore he was telling the truth but they laughed at him.

Old Jim was at it again, they said. You had to admit, though, he could sure dream up some wild ones. How about that one where he said that he caught a fish in an ice cold river and without moving from his tracks he dangled the fish, still on the hook, in a boiling spring, cooking it?

Then he told of valleys and great basins that steamed and smoked day and night without a spark of fire. “But old man Satan is purty close in that neighborhood,” he used to say. “You shore can smell the sulphur and brimstone.” And he said there were waterfalls so high and so big that rainbows danced and weaved in their spray like they do in the sky above the plains after a heavy shower. There was even a wilder one about great columns of water bursting from the dry earth and sprouting higher than the tree tops. At another place there were mud springs that bubbled and hissed and smacked their lips.

“What else did you see up in that

Yellowstone country, Jim? Tell us another one. But who do you think is going to believe you?”

“All right,” he'd say. “I been telling you the truth but you won't believe me. Now I'll tell you something about that country that will fer certain make your eyes bug out, and mind you, hoss, even this may be true. I ain't shore. Anything could be true up there.”

The mountain man, western explorer, scout and trader would then begin to tell his stories about the headwaters of the Yellowstone. There was one called “Little Stone” that went something like this:

“On top of a high mountain one of the biggest rocks north of Mexico

was balanced so perfectly that a strong wind would sometimes make it sway. I watched that rock which was bigger than a fort one whole stormy day. Watched it sway back and forth waiting for it to fall, but it didn't. Then I got me an idea. I got a long pole and propped it against it, and I got me a small pole and started to pry. Every time I gained a quarter of an inch I put a chuck. After three days I knowed I was going to see one of the biggest rocks in the world roll down a mountain. I got a good leverage and give her another pry and run to get out of the way as she went over.

"You will never see anything like that. She started slow but every time she turned over she went faster and faster. She mowed down a forest, she cut the tops off spur ridges. The sound was like thunder, the earth shook and clouds of dust rose up until they near darken the sun, and strong winds rushed out in every direction. I was skeered I had started me an earthquake.

"Then what do you think happened? There was another mountain on the other side of the canyon just as high as the one I was standing on. When the rock got to the bottom it didn't stop, no sir, it couldn't stop. It rolled up almost to the top of that other mountain causing the whole country to shake and tremble and the sounds to thunder until they would have knocked me down if I hadn't been stretched out flat looking over the edge. The

rock rolled over and over almost to the top of the other mountain before it slowed and for a minute it looked as if it would stay up there. But my gosh no—here it come back down that mountain and up the side of the one I was on. Up and up it come with the mountain shaking. Jest when I was ready to jump on my hoss and get away from there it slowed and sort of tottered before it started back down the mountain.

"Right there I stayed all day, watching that rock. I have never seen or heard anything like it before or since. But the terrible noise, dust and wind storm it made had skeered all the game out of the country so I had to leave to get some camp meat. I didn't get back to that section for about ten years, so what do you reckon I found? There was a deep canyon cut into each of the two mountain sides where the rock had rolled. I wondered what had become of the big rock that had made the canyon but I couldn't find it. The big rock was gone.

"I was jest about to leave when I heard a little sound and peering deep into the canyon there was a rock about the size of a bushel basket rolling up one mountain, then down and up the other. I sort of felt sorry for that rolling stone."

However, who exactly is considered the discoverer of Yellowstone and its wonders has become a matter of historical opinion. There is little doubt that John Colter, an adventurer, inland explorer, and moun-

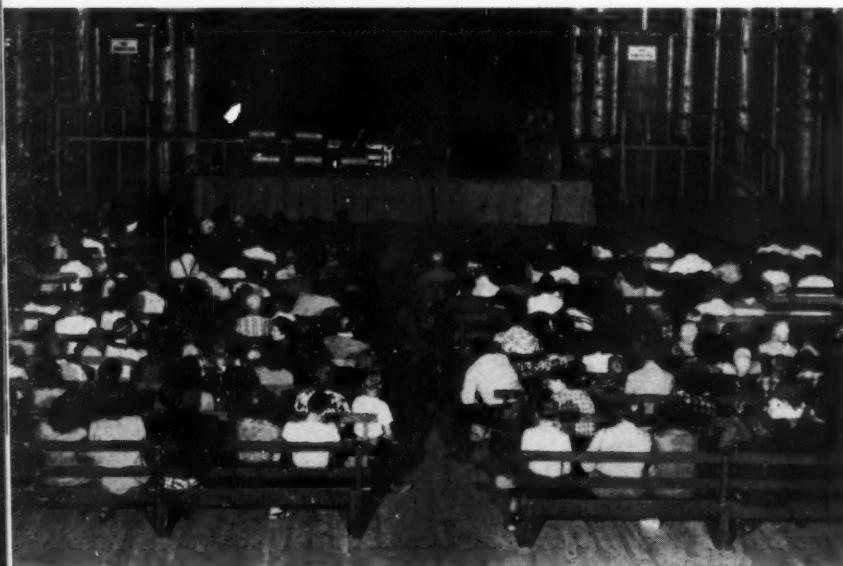
tain man to rival Bridger, was the first white man to travel through the area and describe its fantastic nature. Colter was a member of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean and return. In 1806 while descending the Upper Missouri he requested a discharge from Captain Lewis and Captain Clark so that he might remain in the wild, beautiful country to trap beaver. His request was granted. It was probably the next year that he made a trek alone across the headwaters of the Yellowstone River.

Some authorities on the history of the Yellowstone have considered that it was not actually discovered until 1869. In that year three Montana men—David E. Folsom, C. W. Cook, and William Peterson—spent thirty-six days exploring much of the area which is now Yellowstone National Park and recording the marvels they found. It was said that they feared to discuss freely the wonderland they had seen knowing that they would not be believed and would be laughed at for competing with the Jim Bridger stories. Mr. Folsom, however, did write an article describing their exploration which was published in 1870 in the *Western Monthly*, a national magazine. In 1870 a second group known as the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition went to Yellowstone. Langford, who two years later became the first Superintendent of the park, wrote two articles on the Yellowstone wonderland which were published in *Scribner's Magazine*. Stories were also appearing in newspapers telling of this place of spectacles. In 1871, F. V. Haden, U. S. Geological Survey, came to the area with his survey party. They catalogued and mapped its features. Their report was published in 1872.

Now that the world knew of Yellowstone it excited the imagination of millions of people. They wanted to see it. Furthermore, the people of the United States wanted this place preserved. They wanted it set aside as a public park. There was an almost instant national demand that the area be withdrawn from private acquisition and set aside under federal protection. There have been but few times in our national history when the will of the people and that of Congress has reacted to an idea as rapidly as it did to the establishment of the Yellowstone Reserve. The bill was written by N. P. Langford, one of

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There is something to do or see day or night in Yellowstone National Park—full opportunity for guests to feast both mind and soul





By C. McC. MATHIAS, JR.

The Creeping COLOSSUS

Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. is the U.S. Representative from Maryland's Sixth District. Mathias lives in "burgeoning" Montgomery County adjacent to metropolitan Washington, D. C. In 1950 the county had 164,401 residents. By 1960 that figure had swiftly expanded to 340,928. This increase of 107 per cent classifies Montgomery County as one of the fastest growing areas in the United States. The problem of growth is typical throughout the country, and Mathias thinks Congress should act now to save "open spaces."

(The following paragraphs are excerpts of a speech given recently before the House of Representatives by Representative Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.)

A MERICANS will need an area the size of the entire state of Indiana for the cities they will build in the next 40 years.

The crisis is caused by the burgeoning of our population and the swift, unplanned, and irresponsible expansion of our cities. It is estimated that in 15 years the population of this country will be 235 million, and by the year 2000 we will have 300 million people, or 166 per cent of the population of 1961. The overwhelming majority of these people will live in cities—over two-thirds of our population already does. By the year 2000, it is estimated that urban development alone, not including land for recreational purposes, will eat up another 24 million acres. At present, in 1961, only 20 million acres of land are occupied by urban development.

The American people must act now if open spaces close to cities are to be preserved for present and fu-



ture generations. Not only is land digested at a great rate, but the cost of acquiring the remaining land has become so expensive as to be almost prohibitive to purchasing it.

If something is to be done, it seems clear that the federal government must assume the burden of leadership. Local and state governmental bodies are not taking successful action, often because they do not have enough money. Congress must take some responsibility for the initiative.

I submit to you a vigorous and far reaching program. A coordinating unit, or "Cabinet Committee," formed by the Secretary of the Interior could provide the proper planning of industrial locations and residential housing which is inti-

mately connected with the problem of preserving open spaces.

A combined assault can be made on the problems confronting us. A preliminary study of the "strip city," that densely populated, ever-growing urban area that runs from Boston south to Washington, D. C., confirms the remarkable change in Eastern agriculture—from mixed farming to specialization concentrated in buildings and hence to a relatively small area. The emphasis is on such activities as poultry and dairy establishments, nurseries, and greenhouses.

The supplies for running such operations can be imported from the West. This provides the government with a "non-recurring" opportunity to retire farm and suburban land from production and at the same time preserve it from becoming part of the sprawling urban development.

The government's policy of disposing of surplus property is extremely short-sighted where the regular procedure often is to throw such land on the open real estate market.

Serious consequences may result from the indiscriminate and reckless re-assignment of such land to urban development. Local water systems, sewers and highways have been planned and built on the assumption that such land would remain undeveloped. Ground water levels, drainage and water supplies are threatened when such land is labelled surplus and sold. Land already owned by the government and preservable at absolutely no additional cost may be wasted.

The Capper-Crampton act, a federal statute, with provisions for con-

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Forest Service Photo

The White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire looms important in planning future recreation complex for the East

OVER the past few years many forest managers have felt harassed because their lands were being used more and more for outdoor recreation. Some still feel that raising timber is "productive" while providing for recreation is either frivolous, wasteful, or both. In the face of mounting public demand for recreational outlets, to consider the need for shelter more basic and important than the desire for rest and relaxation misses the point—at least in a society as complicated and affluent as ours. Forest managers must continually reappraise their plans and objectives if they are to meet the challenge posed by a rapidly changing society.

A major obstacle has been the lack of a dynamic planning process.

It is essential that a satisfactory selection of outdoor recreation activities is made available to those

who use recreation facilities. This is so obvious that it hardly seems worthwhile saying, but experience shows that this aspect of recreation planning has often received too little attention and, therefore, constitutes an important problem.

To eliminate later problems in recreation planning it is best to begin with a comprehensive, clear-cut plan which would encompass the entire recreation complex of a forest sub-region. A concept is needed that will visualize the task of planning recreation facilities as a whole and not just in pieces and fragments.

Major Problems

Recent studies have emphasized the diversity of human activities that fall under the prescribed rules of "outdoor recreation," and the variety of resources that people use in their leisure time. The Outdoor

Recreation Resources Review Commission's progress report notes that "It now appears to the commission that the dominant problem in approaching a study of outdoor recreation is threefold: 1) the broad range of human activities involved; 2) the different resources needed to enjoy these activities; and 3) the differences in investments required."

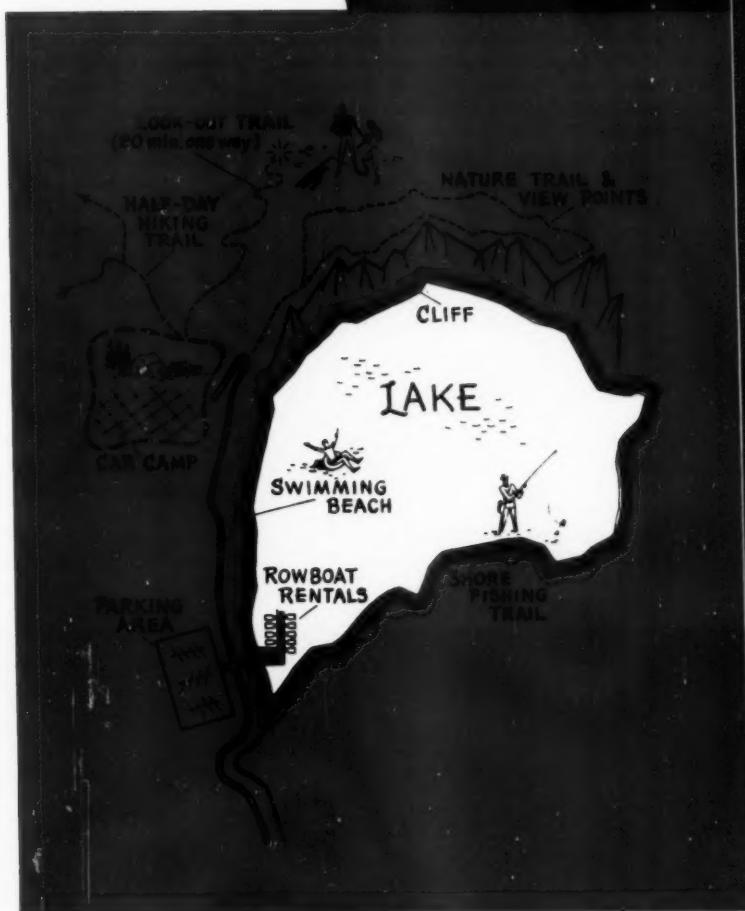
It is also apparent that several kinds of outdoor facilities are ordinarily used in the course of a typical excursion. Even a multiple equation has been proposed as a mathematical expression of the number of activities a person engages in while at a recreation area. These ideas suggest not only that land managers should plan to provide individual recreation facilities where they are needed, but also that they should organize these facilities to complement and supplement each other as

Planning

Recreation Complex

by E. M. GOULD, JR.

Project Leader in Economics
Southern Experiment Station
U. S. Forest Service



much as possible and thus enlarge the public's opportunity for enjoyment.

Also, recreation preferences change over time and it is difficult to predict these shifts very far in advance. This suggests that frequent reassessment of need should be an important part of any recreation planning process. If relatively unpredictable change is the order of the day, then an important part of any proposed plan is the capacity it provides for changing old developments and re-orienting new ones with a minimum of waste and waste motion.

Finally, there is ample evidence that a land manager must consider the *quality* of the recreation experiences that he promotes in his developments. Some conflicts between activities are obvious—clearly, automobiles are inappropriate in a wilderness area and water skiing can

endanger swimmers—but other relationships are more subtle and difficult to define. The positive value of grouping related activities is perhaps even more important and must not be overlooked in the scramble to reduce conflicts between uses. The importance of the quality of recreation opportunities should prompt the planner to consider the impact not only of appropriate grouping of recreation facilities, but also the desirability of separating or excluding incompatible activities.

Much of our present outdoor recreation plant has grown piecemeal, like Topsy, without adequate planning and integration. This outdated process worked fairly well as long as needs did not press too hard on available land resources and cash investments were insignificant. However, that time has passed, and the growing scarcity of resources for

development requires careful allocation based on full recognition of the variety and interrelated nature of future outdoor recreation requirements.

Applying the Concept

It is for this reason that specific planning for the recreation complex is proposed—to emphasize the chance that land managers have to create recreation values by providing diversified activities of high quality in such a way that required future changes can be made most efficiently. The basic concept for a recreation complex can be applied to at least three planning situations that are sufficiently distinctive to warrant separate discussion.

At the ground level there is the problem of planning investments designed to improve or safeguard an individual site or area for recreation

purposes. At a higher administrative level the concern is with the coordinate development of a number of sites, so that together they form the most desirable sub-regional pattern of recreation opportunities. If the planner's horizons are broadened still further, he is involved with manipulations within the recreation region.

The common thread that connects planning effort at these three levels is the desirability of creating a balanced recreation complex that controls conflicts and increases a diversity of recreational outlets of good quality at the lowest long run cost.

Site Complex

The first characteristic set of problems that can be clarified in planning for the recreation complex is illustrated by the experience that most foresters have had when improving specific sites for public use. They have found that any basic installation, is generally enhanced by

the recreation opportunities that are closely associated with it.

(By definition, the Forest Service says a basic installation should provide a minimum of one family with the following facilities: campsite, parking, table, benches, fireplace, garbage and waste disposals, and a water system which is optional in some areas where tourists must carry their own.—Editors.)

For example, public satisfaction with a campground is greater if it is beside a lake so that people can also swim, boat, fish, or just enjoy the view. Of course, the sightliness and convenience of the camp are important, but people usually seek the chance to do something more than simply camp.

The value of a basic installation is enhanced by a nearby "attraction" that has been recognized for a long time, although the use of the word "attraction" has perhaps unduly limited the objectives of site planning. It would be better to define the potentials of a site in terms of

the various compatible recreation opportunities that can be reasonably developed there for joint use. Then the area planned to create a site complex would include not only the space for the core activity, but also the land needed for building up a fringe of supplementary activities.

Although a major attraction is desirable, there may be many less spectacular activities for recreation whose development and promotion will increase the value of a campground, picnic area, road, or other facility. Thus, the construction of a series of well-marked loop trails will tempt car campers and picnickers to take short walks, or even day hikes, and thus enjoy more intimate contact with the landscape. Nature trails can also help people understand and enjoy the scene around them. These facilities may be used considerably even though they do not have outstanding "attractions." A pleasant walk beside a brook or to a minor vantage point gains in importance because it supplements the basic recreation installation and widens the user's chance to enjoy forest recreation of another kind. There are many ways in which the planner's familiarity with the local terrain and his imagination can expand the site complex. Many of these recreation improvements can be installed gradually and for very nominal investment, but their total importance is probably much greater than their cost would indicate.

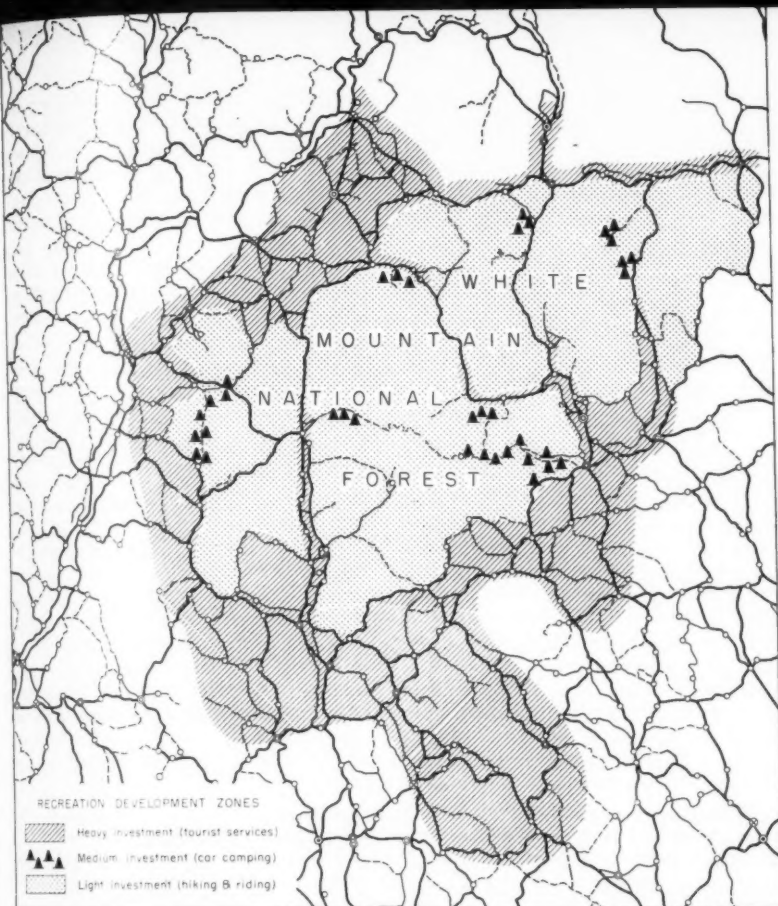
The idea that it is worthwhile to enrich the variety of opportunities in an area to serve several purposes can be applied to all sorts of recreation situations. A properly designed highway can serve the double purpose of serving as both a transportation artery and a scenic attraction.



Charcoal-broiled hamburgers always taste better in the Mirror Lake region of Utah's Wasatch National Forest—a true recreation paradise

Backpackers pause to admire sensational view in Oregon's Three Sisters Wilderness in the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests





White Mountain area, with four major roads, extends across New Hampshire roughly 60 miles east and west and 45 miles to the north and south

Supplementary developments like picture points, views, rest areas, and picnic spots, all increase the value of a recreation facility serving a variety of purposes. In short, variety is the spice of outdoor recreational activity—something to suit all tastes.

Several other concepts for a recreation complex can be applied to a specific site. These include creating a basic installation that serves the somewhat different needs of tent, trailer, and pickup truck campers. Or proper design may create facilities capable of handling heavy loads during peak demand periods. These ideas demonstrate some of the ways the recreation complex idea can help identify the site planning problems with which designers must cope.

Sub-Regional Complex

Practical experience suggests that variety of activities is also desirable beyond a specific site. Thus, we find that national forests and national parks usually contain within their boundaries a fairly extensive recreation plant that gives visitors plenty of choice among outdoor activities and associated services. Although

the Forest Service and the Park Service operate under different congressional directives, both seem to have found that people enjoy doing a lot of things—all the way from passive sightseeing to active wilderness hiking. A recent review of the federal provisions made for outdoor recreation in California, for example, shows that these agencies have each woven an amazingly wide range of facilities and activities into a broad pattern of recreation opportunities. This pattern constitutes a "sub-regional" recreation complex. (By definition, the Forest Service says a sub-region is part of a National Forest Region. The region may cover several states. For example, northern California is a sub-region of Region 5 which encompasses the whole of the state of California. A sub-region may include one or several forests within its boundary.—Editors.)

In line with its resources and objectives, each service has given its own special character to its mixture of recreation opportunities, but these differences are mainly in emphasis; the patterns themselves are

surprisingly similar. True, some people dislike certain recreation opportunities developed by specific agencies. (See "Our National Park in Jeopardy," the *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1961.) However, this is a natural disagreement over choice of facilities that are appropriate to include within each complex as governed by agencies, acts and traditions but does not deny the desirability of creating a comprehensive recreation complex wherever it is possible to do so.

Close study of any administrative unit like a national forest or national park shows that the diversified complex serves several purposes. First of all, the sub-regional complex satisfies the wide variety of recreation desires embraced by the entire public, and it also provides for individually changing tastes in outdoor experiences.

Although about half the recreation attractions in California are for sightseers—car-bound tourists who need roads, restaurants, hotels, and motels—many want to spend the night in comfortable campgrounds or trailer parks. Some prefer the more primitive conditions of a small, remote car camp; others come mainly to boat or fish. A small but increasing proportion of visitors are leaving their cars entirely, for a walking or riding trip into the back country, and a few of these are looking for the chance to explore in solitude the wonders of an unspoiled wilderness.

The knowledge that people want the opportunity to take part in all these forms of recreation, and that each activity requires a different kind of facility and natural setting, leads planners to take advantage of the full range of resources at their disposal. In addition, the way the elements of their recreation complex are distributed over the landscape to form a pattern gives managers an important degree of control over the distribution of people. The heavy investment needed to accommodate a lot of visitors helps draw the very crowd it was designed to serve. This not only promotes full use, but also protects other areas where use will destroy the enjoyment these areas provide.

White Mountain Natural Forest Recreation Complex

The White Mountain National Forest and its environs in northern New England is a good illustration of the pattern of facilities that has grown up to constitute a sub-regional recreation complex. This is a

very old, settled area of the country with about 30 per cent of the nation's people living less than 500 miles away. Recreation use started early in the 19th century and has been an important activity ever since. The present pattern has come about partly through the accidents of history and partly as the result of careful planning.

The White Mountain area extends across the state of New Hampshire roughly 60 miles east and west and 45 miles north and south. It has four major roads which cut historic passes, called "notches." Along its major highways are clusters of private tourist accommodations of all kinds—summer camps, homes, businesses, etc. Many of the residents in these adjoining towns depend almost entirely on trade with "summer people" or winter skiers, or both. This private investment in recreation facilities has grown over the years, and has now reached sizeable proportions. Much of it has permanently changed the landscape, and represents a high and rather inflexible commitment to present forms of use.

The Forest Service campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities located mostly in a relatively narrow zone just inside the fringe of private development, are on secondary and stub roads. They range from the big Dolly Copp campground north of Pinkham Notch to small car camps and picnic spots on obscure gravel roads. Many hiking trails connect these facilities with the mountainous hinterland and short loops make local points of interest accessible to those who want only a brief walk.

The large mountain and valley core that forms the center of the national forest is covered by an elaborate network of foot trails—carefully signed, mapped, and maintained. The Appalachian Mountain Club and its affiliates developed many of the trails long before the forest was established. They also started a series of free shelters, and built the famous "Hut System"—hostels that provide food and lodging for hikers who want to travel light. The A.M.C. and the Forest Service have worked in close concert to keep this network of back-country facilities working smoothly and to integrate it with other forest uses.

Although many interior parts of the forest are used sparingly, there is no wilderness area in the "western" sense of the word. With this one qualification, the full range of opportunities for outdoor forest

recreation is well represented in the White Mountain recreation complex. This pattern might be shown schematically as a central area with primitive development for hiking and related activities, where investment per acre is low, user density is least, and flexibility to meet change is still high. Surrounding this is a band of car-oriented facilities with a moderate recreation investment per acre, fairly dense use, and a lesser degree of flexibility.

The outer zone of tourist facilities on private land has been created by a high investment per acre that is relatively fixed in its capacity to meet change, and where use is most concentrated. Thus, recreation investment per acre, and the impact of it on the landscape, diminishes as one goes from the developed outer ring to the primitive central area; and conversely, flexibility for adjusting uses increases.

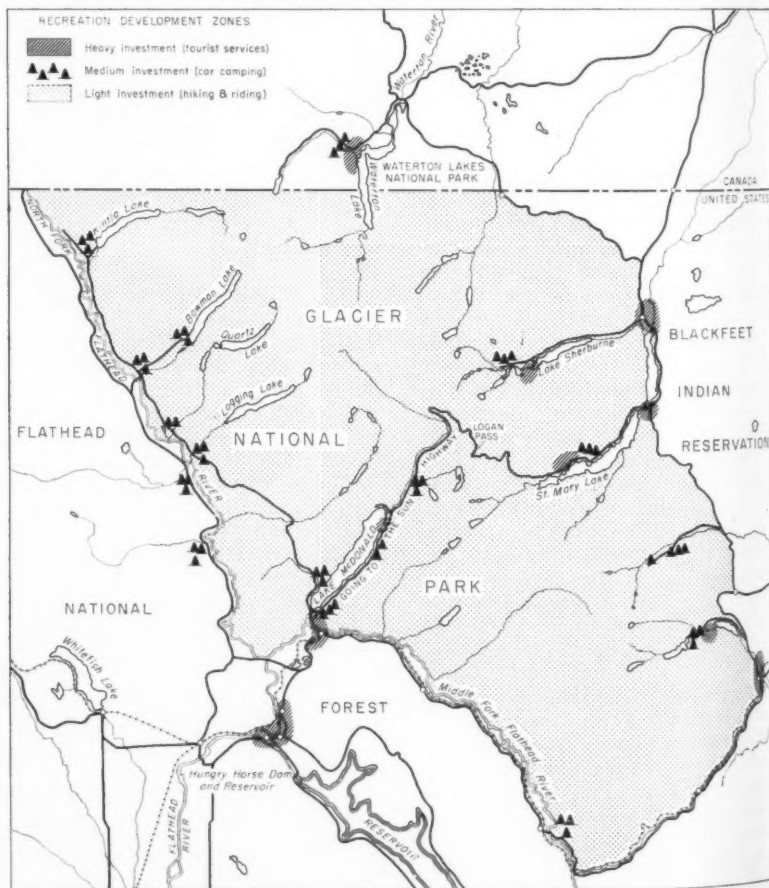
It is obvious from this example that facilities within each of the three zones have an impact on each other. Public investments supply

opportunities not found on private land and extend the array of activities open to visitors. The private facilities supply services essential to users of public land so that developments in all three zones supplement and complement each other. The nature of these inter-locking relationships is highlighted by observing the whole assemblage as a sub-region recreation complex.

Glacier National Park Recreation Complex

The area of Glacier National Park is another example of a sub-regional recreation complex that has been fitted together within and around an administrative unit. The pattern here is somewhat different in that a main attraction of the area is the park's scenic Going-to-the-Sun Highway. Heavy tourist development has been concentrated near the outer ends of this road and at many glaciers on federal and private land. The park has campgrounds also on eastside stub roads at Babb, Cut Bank, Two Medicine, and on the

Glacier National Park features Going-to-the-Sun Highway—is a good example of a sub-regional recreation complex built around one key unit.



southern circle highway, U. S. Route 2.

Many horse and foot trails connect these areas of concentrated use with interior attractions like Grinnell Glacier. Shelters and chalets are also available for walkers. The large central park areas, north and south of Going-to-the-Sun Highway, have been kept primitive for hikers and riders—and the northwest side has only a few small and remote car and hiking camps. Altogether, the full range of opportunities for recreation is present in a way suited to the resources and objectives of the park. The way people use the various parts of this recreation complex suggests that managers can create a pattern of facilities within which heavy investment zones furnish a substantial degree of protection to primitive zones. Up to a point, overcrowding can be prevented by attracting people to places better equipped to accommodate them.

To date, development on the northwest side of the park has been held at a low level; however, a proposed new highway up the North Fork of the Flathead to Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada may make this area accessible for heavy tourist traffic and use. Most of this road may be located on the west side of the river on Forest Service land and the problem of coordinating recreation development between the two agencies and with timber use is being carefully studied.

This suggests that this approach to the whole complex can help identify planning problems that commonly overlap several operating units in federal, state, or even private agencies or ownership. The public interest may be served best if the North Fork problem is viewed as one of creating a sub-regional recreation pattern, rather than as unrelated development problems to be dealt with by each agency separately. In this way, the institutional relationships, responsibilities and working arrangements may be clarified and development within each of the administrative units may be balanced.

The extent of the area included in plans for the whole recreation complex depends on the problem being studied and the requirements of emerging solutions. The landscape, resources, and agencies relevant to the North Fork problem, for instance, may initially include the Glacier National Park, the Glacier View District of the Flathead National Forest, and a few other land-owners in the watershed.

However, an early analysis suggests that joint use of the new highway by log trucks and tourists might create an intolerable conflict. If this happened, one solution might be to coordinate harvest cutting on the Glacier View District with that on another area to reduce the trucking load during the critical tourist season. If this proved most desirable, then the administrators of the other lands would have to be included in planning the pattern of the sub-regional recreation program.

Regional Complex

Finally, this diversified approach can help forest managers put their plans in regional perspective. The White Mountain area is a case in point—where the historic trend of land use is a factor conditioning estimates of future recreational need. Over and above this, however, is the popular image of the section held by visitors and potential visitors from New York City and environs and other key population centers in the East. The whole of New England has been developed and advertised to the point where many people think of it as a vast winter and summer playground. Lake, mountain, and seashore resorts are interspersed with campgrounds and summer homes, historic and scenic points of interest are developed and accessible, and cultural events like the Tanglewood Concerts draw many visitors. All of these developments have created a public image of the region as a rich source of satisfying recreation experiences.

Forest managers are faced with the problem of how they can use their resources not only to maintain this regional balance of recreation opportunities, but also to expand and enrich recreation facilities for future generations. Although there is a great deal of room in New England for private business development, the pressure on public forest managers is acute because they control only five per cent of the land.

Federal holdings are even more limited—the Forest Service, for instance, controls a unique mountain and valley landscape that plays a critical role in the regional complex.

The wild beauty of the forest not only sets the character of a whole sub-region, but also supplies the opportunity for outdoor recreation of a type found nowhere else in New England. Although heavy investment for mass recreation in the back country might be made and used extensively, this could only be done at the expense of the present recrea-

tion found in the area. Such a move would correspondingly impoverish the whole regional complex, reduce the array of choice open to visitors, and lessen the capacity for land use adjustments in the future.

In the Northeast the management of recreation on public forest land is critical, partly because these areas contain such a small, but crucial part of the recreation complex of the region. In California and much of the west, on the other hand, public foresters are concerned with recreation development because they control such a large proportion of the suitable land resource.

The California Public Outdoor Recreation Plan, for example, shows that federal land managers will be responsible for meeting a large and vital segment of future needs. The cities and counties should logically satisfy much of the demand for day recreation in places close to population centers, while the state and federal government should concentrate on overnight and vacation facilities because their lands are more distant from populous areas. However, responsibility is not always clear cut; some federal holdings are right in the background of population centers—like the Angeles National Forest perched above Los Angeles.

In such a situation, the idea of creating a diversified and flexible plan with the recreation complex of high quality and responsive to changing needs over the years, can help planners and administrators assess alternative courses of action. The obvious need is for a planning process that assists managers to make continuing analyses of pressing problems, to evaluate the impact of competing solutions on the regional recreation complex, to identify costs and beneficiaries, and to assign specific projects to responsible agencies. Any process that does all these things will be complicated, but this overall view of the whole recreation complex can help in the first step of identifying problems.

The examples cited suggest that the recreation concept can help define recreation problems in cogent terms at several administrative levels. At the "grass roots" various ideas about specific site design and improvement can be clarified. In a somewhat larger context, managers can be helped to integrate various areas and facilities to form a desirable sub-regional recreation pattern. Beyond this the desirability of specific opportunities must be judged within the context of a regional recreation matrix.

These Men Have News For You

(From page 25)

hot spots and other fire news.

Next to the blackboard is a topographical map of the forest. The burned area is outlined in red and arrows indicate the direction the fire is taking.

While part of the staff mans the center, the rest goes out to the fire lines for first hand information. Any information emanating from the center is not only accurate, it's current.

This accuracy in fire reporting has eliminated those wild and varied reports of the past that used to confuse and often panic the public.

Even in peace time—those blissful days when there is no fire burning—fire control personnel have little time to spare. During a disaster they have none. The center relieves them of hundreds of phone calls from news-hungry reporters and frantic individuals—calls that used to bog down the staff and hamper the more important firefighting operations.

The center not only satisfies the news sources, it prevents panic and allays fears in the general public. It plays a major role, too, in converting an apathetic listener into a concerned citizen by the use of a few choice adjectives. A clever information officer never says the fire is burning "brush land." Instead, he reports it is destroying "valuable watershed" or "prime recreation land." In this way, even the worst fire is turned into some advantage for anyone concerned with fire prevention.

After the third or fourth day of a campaign fire, the center publishes a one-page mimeographed paper, called "Fire Line News," which is distributed to the men on the lines. It has proven invaluable as a morale booster to weary out-of-touch firefighters.

The demand for news, according to Clete Roberts, famous news analyst, is greater in Los Angeles than any other place in the world.

Porter can bear this out because during the year he is called on for information about the Angeles Forest from seven television stations, 33 radio stations, four large metropolitan daily newspapers, 30 other daily papers, 44 bi-weekly and 164 weekly papers, two international wire services and one local wire service—all in Los Angeles County.

During a fire, this list is aug-

mented by thousands of private citizens and hundreds of news sources from other parts of the country, all of them seeking information.

The Public Information Center is but one aspect of the public relations program Porter carries on for the Angeles Forest the year around. This program is necessary because of the overwhelming "people problems" that confront the Angeles and make it unique among national forests in the country.

The Angeles, which covers one-fourth of the entire land area of Los Angeles County, is in one of the driest areas in the nation, a situation worsened in the last three years by a drought that has hit Southern California.

Precious little rain falls on the forest even in the winter. Instead of a time for relaxing, winter on the Angeles means a doubling of the guard because this is the time of year that dry winds whip small fires into major catastrophes. Some of the worst fires in the history of the Angeles have occurred between October and January when most other forests are blessed with a protective blanket of snow or rain.

More than six million people reside in Los Angeles County and some 3,462,000 of them use the Angeles Forest every year as an escape from the smog and the heat and the din of the giant metropolis that spreads out on the flat lands to the south. This makes the Angeles the most heavily used forest in the country and multiplies the chances of man-started fires.

On a 40-mile stretch along its southern perimeter, commonly referred to as the front country, palatial homes butt up against the forest boundary. This is a situation that exists nowhere else in the nation and one that creates a king-size headache to Angeles officials. Not only do these residents increase the chance of fires, but their homes are placed in jeopardy during fires and the resulting floods.

Because of these "people problems," educating the public in fire prevention is as important to Angeles officials as training their men in firefighting technics.

Last year, Porter and other Angeles officials "educated," or at least informed, 54,415 persons, by actual count, through programs, lectures, and "show me" field trips.

In addition, they acquainted an estimated 16,800,000 additional persons with the Forest Service through television programs, parades, educational exhibits, and displays at fairs, conventions and similar gatherings.

Other forests, of course, carry on many similar fire prevention projects. But the Angeles is the only forest closely tied-in with seven television studios, all located at its back door.

Last year alone, the Angeles was given 41½ hours, or an estimated \$500,000 worth, of free television time to spread the word for the USFS in general on such topics as multiple use, wilderness areas, forestry careers, Smokey, and fire prevention.

This eagerness to contribute time is a return favor for all of the services Porter performs for television. In addition to supplying them with fire news, he arranges TV interviews, writes scripts, leads camera crews into the forest on location, and is technical consultant on programs pertaining, no matter how slightly, to the Forest Service. As a script reader, he finds he has to give in now and then and reach a happy compromise between technical accuracy and entertainment value.

Porter has a reputation among all newsmen in the Los Angeles area. He is one of the few people they can contact for information or assistance and get both for the price of a single phone call.

Richard Droege was supervisor of the Angeles Forest, when Porter was appointed to his present post, and was instrumental in helping him develop this public relations program. When Droege was promoted to chief of information and education for the Forest Service at Milwaukee, Wis., he was replaced in the Pasadena headquarters by Sim Jarvi, who has continued to support Porter and his work.

As a matter of fact, Jarvi feels so strongly about the value of the program that he recently asked Washington to honor the man who has done so much in the field of public relations. The U. S. Forest Service's Outstanding Service Award arrived on Porter's desk the other day.

The San Francisco Regional Office of the USFS, recognizing the increasing importance of public relations, has officially commended

Porter and Johnson for the 2-day Public Information Officers Training School they conducted last May (1961) in Pasadena for ten fire prevention technicians from Southern California's four forests. These are the men who take over as information officers during a fire.

Porter has taken a lot of good-natured ribbing about his "soft" job of manning a telephone while others are sweating on the fire lines. Few realize what a tough job this really is.

Last July, for instance, when five major fires broke out in the Angeles Forest within hours of each other, Porter worked for 46 consecutive hours without sleep until he was relieved by information officers who came from other parts of the state to assist him. For two days he sat in front of a telephone, answering questions, until his voice gave out.

That was the day cough drops were added to the standard firefighting equipment.

Creeping Colossus

(From page 29)

ervation in the Washington metropolitan area, was enacted in 1930 because Congress recognized that the federal government has an interest in the environs of the federal capital. It provides that the federal government may contribute to the cost of acquiring park lands in the capital, and in nearby Maryland and Virginia.

But the problem is now a national one, and the underlying principle of the Capper-Crampton act can be extended to make it a progressive law which looks for a solution of this problem on a national basis.

I suggest consideration of a modernization and extension of the ideas which gave rise to the Capper-Crampton act. It should be possible for local governmental bodies to petition the Secretary of the Interior to provide a portion of the necessary funds for the acquisition of reserve lands in and near cities.

The act should also empower the Secretary to proceed on his own initiative to designate land which is to be used as parks, set aside for future development or be left as unspoiled wilderness as determined by the study of the coordinating unit. He should be able to acquire the land in fee in the name of the federal government where necessary. This would serve to protect unspoiled lands until local governments were

Staff Changes



Betty Kindleberger



John Prokop



Phyllis Brookfield

In recent staff changes at AMERICAN FORESTS, Mrs. Betty Kindleberger, assistant editor since 1955, has resigned to become a housewife and mother of an adopted son. Mrs. Kindleberger is succeeded by John Prokop, formerly of Hazleton, Penna., a recent graduate of the journalism school of The George Washington University, of Washington, D. C. In another staff change, Miss Phyllis Brookfield has been named editorial assistant.

Mrs. Kindleberger, in private life the wife of David Kindleberger, a Washington attorney, joined the staff of AMERICAN FORESTS in 1954. A graduate of Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, Mrs. Kindleberger had held previous posts on *Congressional Quarterly*, the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, and with the Division of Agriculture of FAO. She has many friends in the association whom she met at annual meetings and in her capacity as assistant editor. Mrs. Kindleberger's great-great uncle was the late Dr. Franklin Hough, a former chief of the Division of Forestry over 50 years ago, and a founder of the *American Journal of Forestry*.

Mr. Prokop, 26, attended public schools at Hazleton and worked his way through both high school and The George Washington University. He graduated from college with an A.B. degree in journalism and psychology. His job experience includes special work with the U. S. Geological Survey where he served with the scientific exhibits department. At the university he was active in many school affairs. He is a member of Pi Delta Epsilon, national collegiate journalism fraternity.

Miss Brookfield attended public schools in Alexandria, Virginia, and is a graduate of Madison College, Harrisonburg, Virginia. Before joining AMERICAN FORESTS she was an analyst with the Department of Defense and a secretary with Phi Gamma Delta National Fraternity. She is a grandniece of Rep. Howard W. Smith, chairman, House Rules Committee, and the granddaughter of the late John W. Brookfield, former chairman of the Fairfax County Park Authority. She is a member of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

able to purchase and preserve the lands for all time or use them for some carefully planned urban purposes.

Provision should be made for eventual return of land acquired under this program to the control and ownership of state and local governments. The presence of the federal

government in this program can only be justified by the incontestable fact that time is the exceedingly crucial element in saving the yet unspoiled land which by pure good fortune yet remains.

The suggested program in no way prevents local bodies from taking initiative when they wish to.

A Swedish Editor Reports to His Readers

By HANS HEDLUND



Hans Hedlund
Editor of *Skogen*

NEARLY half of Oregon's 25 million hectares (ca. 162.5 million acres), or 12 million hectares (ca. 30 million acres), is forest land. Of this, 10 million (ca. 25 million acres) is called commercial forest. By this is meant the area producing timber accessible for human consumption. The rest is mainly suited to recreation—national parks—and to water

supply. Oregon has the largest acreage of forest land of any state except Alaska. Forestry and forest industry, therefore, hold a dominant place in the state's economy. Thirty-eight per cent of the commercial forest area is in private ownership—individuals and companies—the rest belongs to the state or nation.

The boundary between the states

of California and Oregon almost exactly separates the redwood and Douglasfir regions. There are only a few scattered redwood in southwest Oregon. Douglasfir is the main species in high-precipitation western Oregon, with some hemlock and cedar mixed in. The drier eastern part of Oregon is largely covered with more open-growing pines of different kinds, of which ponderosa is the most common.

We entered Oregon by way of the Coast Highway on Tuesday, August 23. A plywood mill belonging to the great United States Plywood Corporation was the object of our study during the afternoon. Plywood is made from Douglasfir only, while timber of other species is sawed into planks and boards. The mill made no overpowering impression on us. So far as efficiency is concerned we are ahead at home. This, and laborers' wages of 11 crowns (ca. \$2.00) per hour, were further evidence that stumpage values are relatively low in America.

Lands with only brush and hardwoods

The journey continued. We went through great expanses covered only with brush and birch-like alder (*Alnus rubra*), with an occasional spar tree left from logging. There were, however, large areas of very beautiful, natural Douglasfir reproduction. Again we stopped to observe an industry. This was a Georgia Pacific hardboard mill, which, likewise, was not very impressive. The only raw material was waste from sawmills. Among other things, we were told here that Swedish masonite could compete with the domestic product on the West Coast. They thought the Swedes sold too cheaply.

The evening was not ended with the splendid dinner in Coos Bay for which the Chamber of Commerce was host. Right after the last spoonful of ice cream, about 9 o'clock, we returned to the buses to visit a board factory of the great Weyerhaeuser Company. There was no shortcoming in our hosts' desire to show us

(Turn to page 40)

AMERICAN FORESTS



Two of the members of the Swedish party who toured the West Coast before going on to the World Forestry Congress in Seattle, Washington, examine a turn-of-the-century high-wheeled log skidder used especially in ponderosa pine forests

Tour guide reviews the day's trip with foreign foresters enroute from Los Angeles to Seattle, Washington, by bus to attend the Fifth World Forestry Congress. 120 people from 24 countries took tour. Swedish delegation, 25 strong, was the largest group

Photos by Albert Arnst, The Timberman



Some Comments

By R. E. MARSH

SWEDEN with 5 official delegates, some 40 more foresters, and 9 ladies had the largest representation of any nation outside of North America, at the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle. It was exceeded only by those of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Erik W. Höjer, Chief of the Swedish Forest Service and head of the Swedish delegation, was chosen a vice president of the Congress. Swedish foresters were invited to present 13 of the 193 "general papers," covering a wide range of subjects. Many Swedes participated in the Congress tours—25 in the West Coast Tour.

This is a remarkable demonstration of interest by a nation of only 7 and a half million people, and an area not much greater than the state of California, and also considering the much higher level of incomes and travel costs in America than in Sweden. The large attendance was made possible by generous financial aid from public and private sources in Sweden. Considering the vital importance of forests to Sweden, and her outstanding accomplishments in forestry, however, this large participation is not so surprising. Moreover, many Swedes have a great personal desire to visit that great country in the west with which so many have ties of kinship. Parenthetically, the other Scandinavian countries were also ably represented.

Sweden's interest in the Congress and in American forestry is further indicated by the large amount of space devoted to these subjects in *Skogen*, the bi-weekly magazine of the Swedish Forestry Society, and by the attention given them on the program of Sweden's Forest Week which came in March.

It has been my pleasure to translate most of these various articles and commentaries, in the first instance for the information of Dr. R. E. McArdle, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service,



Mr. Marsh, the translator, is a former Assistant Chief of the Forest Service and recipient of Sweden's Royal Order of Vasa from the King

who was president of the Congress, but also as a matter of some personal interest as many of the Swedish contingent and commentators are my friends. Several of these translations are being carried in the *Journal of Forestry* or in *AMERICAN FORESTS*. The Swedish authors themselves recognize the risks of generalizing about such an immense subject as forest conditions in America with such limited observation. American readers will agree with them. Nevertheless what Swedish foresters are saying to their own people about America should be of much interest to American readers.

Without making a careful analysis, I am tempted to record a few of the obvious impressions of the Swedes:

1. "Multiple Use of Forest Land," the underlying theme of the Congress—a term for which the Swedes say they have no good translation—almost threw them for a loss when brought face to face with it by the program papers and the field tours. Of course, they quickly grasped its meaning and importance in America. They were deeply impressed, for example, by the great importance of forest fire control, water production, and forest recreation, and by the close inter-relation of these and

timber management. And by the skill of the Americans in these fields. I believe America can be held responsible for adding the term "Multiple Use of Forest Land" to the Swedish language.

2. The Swedes were strongly impressed by the very wide range of forest and forestry conditions in America, and even within a single region, which is in sharp contrast to homogeneous Sweden. They consider that our forestry is still in its early stages of development, although the observation that in one region it is still at the starting blocks hardly seems justified. They were not well impressed with the condition of farm forests.

3. They seemed surprised at the little attention—as compared with Sweden—given to vocational training and care for forest laborers, work physiology, and to work studies as a basis for the careful setting of wages.

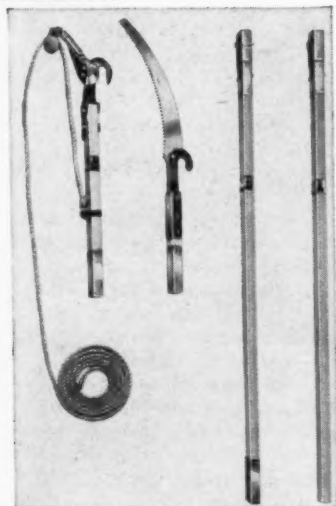
4. They took a rather dim view of some of the traditional operating efficiency in our logging and forest industries. They felt that in some respects their own mills are ahead. They were especially critical of America's methods of scaling—a criticism not new to the Americans. American progress in machine development is regarded as fantastic.

5. The Swedes were greatly impressed by the variety and magnitude of America's natural wonders. They could not get enough of the giant redwoods, which they had read about in school, and the other West Coast forests. This brings out an interesting mingling of their customary economic and matter-of-fact approach to forestry with veneration for natural wonders and for forests as a great natural resource per se fostered, perhaps, by the religious setting given to great forestry events in Sweden.

6. They carried home a feeling of closer acquaintance and

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kinship with American foresters as a result not only of the exchange of opinions, experiences, and practices, and the mutual viewing of problems and activities in the field, but of the warm and deeply appreciated hospitality and friendliness of the Americans, particularly invitations to American homes.

7. According to *Skogen* the Swedes felt that the Congress, which did not know any iron curtains and which embraced participants from all over the world, served to strengthen the

feeling of common interest among all mankind. To the Swedes a beautiful and notable feature of the Congress was the planting ceremonies in the establishment of the international friendship forest. *Skogen*, in referring to the many speeches made in these ceremonies, said that the all-pervading theme in them was the importance of this forest as a peace-promoting factor, and that the appeal from all nations that it be an emblem of peace in the world made a strong and inefaceable impression.

Swedish Editor Reports

(From page 38)

sights on this well-planned tour.

Wednesday, August 24, was a genuine forest day, with technical aspects predominant. After a long bus ride we reached some sample plots in a very vigorous 75-year old Douglasfir forest. The volume was 912 cubic meters (ca. 32,000 cubic feet) per hectare, basal area 72 square meters (ca. 780 sq. feet), but the growth rate only 6 cubic meters (ca. 210 cubic feet). The last figure made us doubt the accuracy of the information. It was difficult to get a clear idea, but our increment borers indicated that the stand must have been growing at a rate of at least 3 per cent.

After an excellent outdoor lunch which included hot fresh steamed salmon—not actually caught beside the table, but well-steamed there, an American specialty—with the International Paper Company as host, we rode in the buses over newly constructed forest motor roads cut into precipitous slopes. The roads had been built to reach a forest district of 80,000 hectares (ca. 197,500 acres) bearing an extraordinarily large volume of timber, mainly 200-year old Douglasfir. The roads cost 50-60 crowns (ca. \$10-\$11.50) per meter of length, and it was calculated that there were about 40 meters (ca. 130 feet) per hectare (2,471 acres) of forest—a high figure in Swedish eyes—to reach the entire forest. There was no skidding by driving. Because of the rugged terrain, all logs were skidded—in very long lengths—by cable to the motor roads where a loading crane of the type mentioned in the previous article, loaded them on trucks equipped with trailers. The skidding was done with the help of "spar trees" in whose tops all of the necessary cables were attached to blocks. The draft power was ap-

plied through a drum driven by a fuel oil motor.

A spectacular exhibition

We were invited to watch the spectacle of topping a spar tree. A lumberjack equipped with handsaw and axe, with spurs on his feet, and attached to the tree with a strap, climbed about 40 meters (ca. 130 feet) up a tree some 53 meters (ca. 175 feet) tall and 36 inches DBH (diameter at breast height). Then he cut off the top at a diameter of about 18 inches. It fell to the ground and the man nonchalantly climbed down. It was surprising to learn that he received less per hour for his work than the men who stayed on the ground and felled trees with motor saws. Natural "spar trees" as described here are not always used. Iron masts, whose height can be adjusted, are sometimes used. One was in use on the felling area we visited.

According to the forester and the chief for this 20,000-hectare (ca. 50,000 acres) forest district, Mr. Kittleson, the company had bought the cutting rights for 20 crowns (ca. \$4.00) per thousand board feet in 1948. That would correspond to about 4.5 crowns (86 cents) per cubic meter, forest measure. Now, however, the stumpage value is considerably greater, in certain cases 8 times as much. Felling, transportation to the mill, and amortization of the roads come to about 25 crowns per cubic meter. To this is added administrative costs of about 10 crowns (ca. \$2.00) per cubic meter. When one hears that purchased timber now costs 55-70 crowns (ca. \$10.50-\$13.50) per cubic meter top measure delivered at the sawmill, it is easy to figure that the company did a very good stroke of business, but that present stumpage prices do



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The plan is a concept known as sustained yield forestry. It demands that our annual harvests of old-growth be restricted now to a volume approximately equal to the amount of new wood we grow each year. This will insure a relatively uniform supply of raw material until a perpetual cutting cycle of new timber crops is established.

Ultimately our forests will consist of second-growth trees in all age classes. Each year a new crop will reach usable size, sustaining an endless cycle of harvest and reforestation. Kept busy at its natural task of growing trees, the land will provide wood, water, wildlife, recreation, payrolls and other benefits for centuries to come.



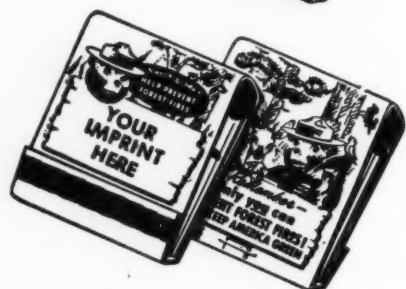
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not leave much margin for profit. The difference between top measure and full cubic volume does not appear to be very great judging from the small taper of the big logs. Timber too small to make a 14' 8" log is not cut, and it is complained that there is no market for pulpwood. The pulp mills get the greater part of their raw material in the form of chips from sawmill waste.

The forest capital of the world

On the morning of Thursday, August 25, we left our overnight stop in Eugene, the city Americans call the "forest products capital of the world." Corvallis, the seat of Oregon's State College, School of Forestry, and Forest Research Institute, was the goal of this day's travel. The greater part of the day, however, was devoted to the "Corvallis Watershed," which is a good example of the Americans' ability to combine the public recreation, water supply, and sustained yield forestry uses of a forest district. Seventy-two kilometers (ca. 45 miles) of well-built motor roads made the rugged terrain of this 3,500-hectare (ca. 8,650 acres) forest accessible. Threatening rain prevented enjoyment of a fine view, but we saw a well-cared-for forest under the guidance of Mr. Wakefield, a

skilled forest man who had many problems to wrestle with. It was certainly a forest—more than 200-year-old Douglasfir, of 80 meters (ca. 260 feet) average height, and more than 1100 cubic meters (ca. 38,800 cubic feet) per hectare. But it had been cut too heavily, and erosion, brush, and weeds followed to an alarming extent. In addition, deer damaged the Douglasfir and hemlock reproduction. Vine maple, a bush of the maple family, was especially bad. Coniferous plants simply could not force their way up through the brush which quickly covered the cutover area. Spraying killed other weeds, but not the vine maple. The excursion furnished definite proof of how promptly one must act to establish new forest on this wonderfully productive land. The people were satisfied, however, with only 1500 plants per hectare. It was not difficult to understand how all the great areas of hardwoods and brush we saw during the trip, had come about. We also saw how erosion had been induced by what would be normal cutting under our conditions, but which was altogether too heavy for this situation.

On the morning of Friday, August 26, we started at 9 o'clock—on other days always at 8 o'clock—and it was

a comfortable day, mostly in travel, with a visit to the offices of the Oregon State Forest Service near the capital city of Salem, whose impressive capitol building, with chambers for the Senate and House of Representatives, could be seen. The travelers were shown several of the propaganda methods used in connection with protection against forest fires. "Smokey," the bear with a Forest Service uniform hat, and wearing trousers, is frequently used in this connection. He appeared to be almost alive. The stuffed figure suddenly began to speak. "Keep Oregon Green," and similar phrases, issued from his mouth.

The world's greatest log cabin

The journey continued to Portland, Oregon's largest city, an important port on the Columbia River. It has a notable forest museum housed in "the world's greatest log cabin." This is an imposing building built entirely of 30–40 inch Douglasfir logs, with pillars of the same kind with the thick bark still intact. Here one could trace the history of forest cutting from the time when ox teams furnished the draft power, through the era of steam machinery in the woods, the period when forest railroads and



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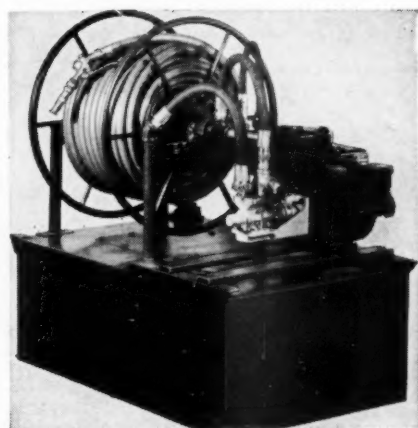
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everything that went with them reached their height, down to the present day of cable skidding, power saws, and heavy trucks with trailers. The history of forest industry also was well depicted. Many photographs and statistical charts gave a good picture of the development, and classified some of the present-day features which we travelers had only partially understood during our rapid journey.

Saturday, August 27, was another partly forest day. Leaders in one division of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation guided our forest observations. This company, with 2,500 million crowns (ca. \$480 million) annual turnover, and spread over a large part of America, in 1959 obtained 5 million cubic meters (ca. 175 million cubic feet) of industrial timber from its own forests, and produced 1.8 million tons of paper. Our goal for the day was the Edward P. Stamm Tree Farm owned by this company. Half of all private forests is in so-called tree farms. Industry is responsible for this institution which, strictly speaking, is simply a program or a system. Properties owned by companies, farmers, or other private individuals can win the name "tree farm" if the owners are judged to deserve this distinction or reward because they have undertaken forest practices that ought to be honored or encouraged. No assistance is available from the state or even from industry as such, but tree farmers obtain good advice about forest practices from the powerful Industrial Forestry Association, which has its main offices in Portland and covers the western half of Oregon and Washington (the Douglasfir region). This association employs a number of foresters. Its policy, of course, is to discourage state intervention.

The tree farm system exists in other parts of this country. Districts are established largely in conformity with the principal species in each.

Ocular estimating ability lost

The forest which we would now travel through had gained the merit certificate of Tree Farm. If all forests so certified are as impressive as this one was to us, the qualifications for this recognition are substantial. The main feature of our day's program was a 70-year-old "second growth" stand of Douglasfir. It was astonishing to see what extraordinary production of this species can be obtained if the right measures are taken at the proper

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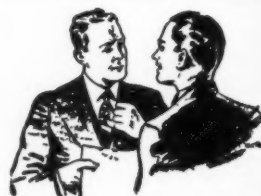
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Following is a paragraph suitable for incorporation in wills:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath _____ to The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., a non-profit District of Columbia corporation, or its successor, or successors, for the purpose of promoting the corporate activities of said Association."

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time. After 4 thinnings in one 60-70-year old stand, 628 cubic meters (ca. 22,160 cubic feet) per hectare remained, and the growth rate was figured at 25 cubic meters (ca. 875 cubic feet). On the occasion of a visit to another stand it could be said that the ocular skill in estimating tree heights and diameters that we had gained by long service in forestry, had been seriously impaired during our sojourn among the giant trees on America's west coast. The stand in question resembled a first-class 100-year-old forest in middle Sweden, and we blamed our American hosts for false information when they said it was 70 years old, with an average height of 54 meters (ca. 170 feet) and average DBH of 18 inches. Actually this information was correct. It is true the crowns were high up—due to too late thinning—but the loss of our ocular skill surprised us. We took it calmly and counted upon regaining it at home in Sweden.

The program also included study of felling. Tractors with winch and sulky were used to transport the timber removed in thinnings, from the forest. Two men, one on the tractor, and one to bind the timber, performed the work. Although at times the driving was fast, it was clear that as much could be accomplished with a horse as with a tractor at the short distance involved. It was brought out that no workers are able or willing to drive a horse.

During the journey through Oregon we had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with a Danish forester, Bent Gerdes, who had left his native land after the war, and had established himself as a consulting forester in Oregon and Washington, apparently with success. With his more easily understood native tongue he was clearly an asset for us Scandinavians who had difficulty in being sure of the verbal information given us by the Americans. Gerdes was of the opinion that interest in cultural measures in America had developed during the last 15 years. Before that nothing of this kind was done, a fact that had also been evident to us during our journey. About 40,000 hectares (ca. 98,800 acres) are now cultivated annually in the two states, half through seeding—often by helicopter—and the other half by planting. In addition to Douglasfir, considerable Sitka spruce and hemlock are planted.

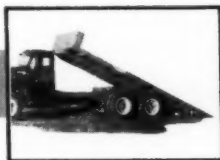
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the world's largest integrated forest industry at Longview, belonging to the Weyerhaeuser Company. This company owns a large acreage of forest. It was said that the sawmill is the largest in the world. This industry produces daily 170 standards of plywood, 500 standards of sawed timber, and 1100 tons of pulp and paper. Douglasfir chips are used by the sulphate mill; hemlock with a smaller amount of alder (*Alnus rubra*) by the sulphite mill. We saw at first hand the combination mill for producing both pulp and paper. However, during our fast trip through the mill in small groups, each led by a helmeted guide, the mill did not give any overpowering impression of modernity. The size impressed, but perhaps it is not realized that a mill in Finland produces twice the above mentioned volume of pulp and paper.

On Sunday, August 28—the last day of our long trip from Los Angeles to Seattle—we entered the state of Washington, which has nearly as much forest as Oregon, and likewise has a well-developed forest industry. On the western slopes of the Cascade Range there are 4 million hectares (ca. 9.9 million acres) of highly productive forest land of the same kind as in Oregon, while east of this well-watered region the rains from the ocean cannot reach, and poor pine forests predominate on the very dry lands. Also in Washington there are great national parks of which Rainier and Olympic are the best known.

This day was devoted first to a visit to the Weyerhaeuser's own forest research center where we were

shown production curves that corroborated the information given us the previous day in the 70-year-old stand. In some tables we could see the tracks of a Swedish forester now active in our own Forest Research Institute, who had been associated with Weyerhaeuser's forest research for 7 years. This company allots 1.2 million crowns (ca. \$230,000) annually for research.

The next point on this day's—once rather leisurely—program was the state of Washington's well-managed nursery, named L. T. Webster, near Olympia, the state capital. Here forest plants are produced at the following cost rates per thousand: 2-year old 1/1 for 42 (ca. \$8.00), 2/1 for 72 (ca. \$14.00), and 2/2 for 83 crowns (ca. \$16.00). These figures do not include any profit for the activity, nor interest on the cost of the land. Strict attention is given to seed source. To be noted are the fixed watering facilities whereby practically the entire nursery can be watered at one time. Later in the day we visited a smaller private nursery named for its originator, Col. W. B. Greeley. The state's entire annual need of planting stock was said to be 35 million plants. Of this 20 million are obtained from the L. T. Webster Nursery, and the rest from several private nurseries.

With the arrival later in the day in Seattle, where the Forestry Congress would take place, the richly informative tour ended. We had gained many impressions of different kinds. The spirit of the travelers was of the best throughout. An important factor in this was the friendliness and hospitality of our American hosts. For these especially, we are deeply grateful.

VERMONT

(From page 13)

peak came in 1859 when nearly one billion board feet were drained from woodland reserves. From that time on, cuttings slowly dwindled. Industries dependent on high quality lumber were forced to migrate or import some of their needs.

It was not until after the turn of the century that any constructive efforts were made to reverse the trend. Slowly the tide began to turn; forest nurseries were established, and a State Forestry Service was commissioned to inaugurate a program of forest recovery. State forest lands were acquired and fire protection towers erected at strategic locations.

Although considerable progress

was made, especially in tree planting, vast forest areas remained untouched by modern conservation methods.

The stakes are high in this forest land crusade, with nearly four million acres involved. About a third of this is in farm holdings.

Reinforcements arrived in the mid-thirties with the start of the farmer-government "partnership." Landowners were encouraged to begin forest-building methods and to protect maple orchards and timberland from grazing. Conservation leaders realized that much of the campaign's success depended on farmers themselves who controlled over

a million and a half acres of commercial forest land. Non-farm private woodlot owners were also invited to join the fray.

On his farm in rugged, remote Essex County, Fritz Farmer showed us dramatic evidence of how good forest conservation can restore back-sliding timberland. Like Kilburn and Fornier, Fritz is a full-time dairyman—forestry work is carried on during the slack seasons.

Typically laconic, Fritz likes to work in the woodlot for "relaxation," especially when he gets tired of "civilization." His forest holdings have developed into a profitable sideline with a variety of products including Christmas trees and maple syrup.

He showed us burgeoning stands of pointed fir and spruce, released into vigorous growth by removal of competing cull species. Nearby were red pine plantations growing arrow-straight as a result of careful thinning and pruning.

We tramped a section of his "sugar bush" where cherry, poplar, and other "weed" trees had been eliminated to allow the young maples breathing room. Fences protect the entire woodland area from the abrasive intrusions of neighboring cattle. Although the sturdy tree cover itself offers top notch protection, Fritz has installed "water-bars," actually small reinforced ditches, on woodlot roads to head off erosion in severe storms. The whole forest plan seems to provide maximum conservation insurance—dense cover to safeguard water and soil plus quality timber reserves for the future.

Fritz and other farmers involved in the partnership idea have accounted for nearly twenty thousand acres of beneficial forest land improvement and have launched ten thousand acres of tree plantations. Cautious program officials point out, however, that the battle is far from over. The partnership alliance has set the pattern and gains are being made on all sides, but a problem 150 years in the making cannot be completely overcome in two decades.

Fritz Farmer's grandfather came to the home place in 1896. Long before this forces were at work which profoundly influenced the current conservation struggle. Since the land was settled the Vermonter has perpetually faced burdensome adjustments. Each time a type of farming seemed well established, economic pressures pulled the rug out from under, tumbling prices and forcing the farmer down still an-



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other path of farming endeavor.

At first wheat and market livestock provided the main income for a young and thriving state. These gave way before ruinous competition from newly opened lands in New York and Ohio. By 1830, a prosperous sheep industry had evolved only to die out after the Civil War as the expanding railway system brought in cheaper wool from western ranges.

Finally the Vermonter turned to dairying, at first concentrating on production of cheese and cream. Again improved transportation plus midwestern efficiency forced another change—this time to fluid milk. Here was a product much in demand, yet so perishable and bulky that proximity to eastern markets provided a significant advantage. With a proven ability to grow large amounts of succulent forage, success depended on efficiently converting the grass to milk.

On this formula the Vermonter staked his future. But his troubles were still not over. Milk "wars" and general market instability depressed prices—the list of difficulties seemed endless. The rapid expansion of mechanized agriculture spelled a new kind of competition—a race for efficiency involving large capital outlay for the new equipment rolling on American farms.

Adoption of the new technology was doubly difficult in hilly regions. Many farms fell by the wayside. With widespread use of tractors, the steeper inclines earned the name of "widow-makers" so often did the machines overturn, trapping their owners.

Fiercely loyal to his state and heritage, the Green Mountain farmer held on. The depression could not dislodge him although even the tougher Yankee would admit it was troublesome.

Reduced yields signaled the effect

of long corrosive drains on soil and forest. The farmer saw his city cousin prosper, capital and labor maintain their profit levels while he continued to follow the old rules of free competition. Subject to all the vagaries of market and weather, the farmer was compelled to accept a lower standard of living. Still, it surprised no one when early attempts to establish the cost-sharing plan met with a noticeable lack of enthusiasm. True to his tradition of self-reliance, the Green Mountain farmer preferred to mend his own conservation fences. Government intervention seemed to threaten his long standing heritage of liberty and freedom of action.

"The farmer had mistaken democracy for a particular form of economy," recalls University of Vermont's Professor George Dykehuizen, one of the early leaders in the movement. "The 19th century kind of economic system was out of place, bringing the farmer destruction through over-production and exploitation of resources."

Despite his doubts the Green Mountain farmer gave fair hearing to farm leader proposals. With educational backing from Vermont's Extension Service and assistance from other agricultural groups, the message was carried to all corners of the state. "The partnership would be based on a unique local committee system," it was explained. "Farmers would have an equal voice in how the partnership was operated. Cost-sharing conservation would be flexible, allowances made for different regional and local problems. From their own members men would be elected to serve on community and county committees—a plan as democratic as a New England town meeting."

This "grass-roots" approach won support. The Vermonter grew with the times and accepted his role of joint partner in the fight to restore basic resources. The committee system became the "key weapon" in the successful frontal attack on soil and water troubles.

Men such as Kilburn, Fornier, and Fritz Farmer, leaders in their community, help to carry out government programs in a dual role: representing both their community and the government.

Still primarily a rural state, Vermont depends heavily on agriculture. About half her population gains a living from farming or related industries. The very foundation of her economy depends on sound conservation.

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To dairyman Philip Keith it means a better living for his young and growing family. At 33 he's typical of the aggressive, businesslike younger set who have staked their future on farming in the Green Hills.

He started with a 180-acre homestead in 1952 and recently bought another 200-acre farm to make an efficient-sized unit for his 55 head of sleek Holsteins. In the Agricultural Conservation Program from the start, Keith's list of projects range from liming cropland to a complex system of tile drainage. All of them are designed to smooth out kinks in his farming program.

"Everyone preaches efficiency these days," Keith told us. "Our farm economists say that farmers have doubled their output per worker in the past 25 years. It takes less than an hour and a half to produce 100 pounds of milk today compared to nearly three hours back in the thirties when my dad was farming. You have to improve your production methods every year to stay in this game. And you can't do that with worn-out soils, poor crops, and understocked farms." Keith could have added that through farm efficiency, the consumer is buying more and better food for the same share

of his income as 30 years ago. Milk is a good example. At 25 cents a quart, the average factory worker today earns enough in just seven minutes to buy a quart of milk. Back in 1929 it took him fifteen minutes with a quart of milk then priced at about fourteen and one-half cents.

Vermonters are proud their state leads the nation with 81 per cent of its cropland in the partnership. Farmers themselves have contributed more than 15 million dollars toward conservation work. Vermonters are proud, too, of their able and distinguished Senator, George Aiken, whose concern for the future has made him a steadfast advocate of the partnership idea.

The Senator points out this country is expected to have an increase in population of not less than three million a year. We can meet increased food requirements of the future, but only if we plan ahead.

Green Mountain men and more than a million of their farming brethren all across the nation have heeded this advice. They're planning ahead, protecting soil and water resources through the partnership idea. Up in Vermont's Green Hills there's a solid feeling of triumph these days. You sense it in the enthusiasm and confidence of Keith, Kilburn, and the others. This old state has seen a lot of farming come and go, weathered many a storm. But good conservation makes a strong base for the future, solid as bedrock. If farming's on its way out, you can't prove it with statistics—they show Vermont is still a land flowing with milk and maple.

The Santa Fe Trail

(From page 5)

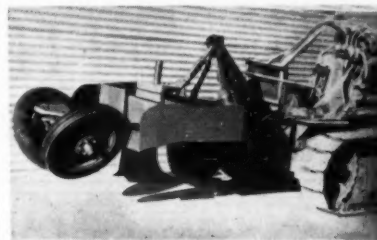
their appetites for some of the regularly-scheduled Trail Ride excursions (that this year will top all previous records). More than that, the aim is to show people just what we are talking about regarding the preservation of wilderness, and how it can be done most effectively.

Make Reservations NOW!

Reservations for the Trail Ride should be made *immediately* by writing The American Forestry Association at 919 Seventeenth Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C. and enclosing your check for \$15. Considering the cost of horse rentals, wranglers, and food (normally at least \$25 per day), this one-day excursion

represents a real bargain. Riders up!

While much of this autumn program will be outdoors, two stellar indoor attractions have been planned. The opening session at the St. Francis Auditorium will present a welcoming address by the Hon. Edwin L. Mechem, Governor of New Mexico, and the convention keynote address by the Hon. Stewart L. Udall, of Arizona, and Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Dr. Wilson Compton, AFA board member, will preside. The invocation will be by His Excellency, the Most Rev. Edwin V. Byrne, Archbishop of Santa Fe. Special organ music will be provided by Mark Davis, of the Church of the Holy



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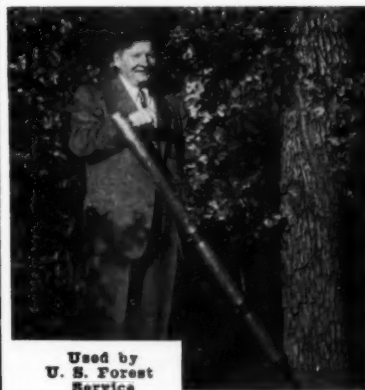
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WILDERNESS, The Discovery of a Continent of Wonder—Rutherford Platt \$ 5.95

TREES

American Trees, A Book of Discovery—Platt \$ 3.50
Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs—Mathews 3.95
Fundamentals of Horticulture—Edmond, Musser, Andrews 7.50
Illustrated Guide to Trees and Shrubs—Graves 6.00
Natural History of Trees—Peattie 6.00
North American Trees—Preston 4.50
Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture—Bailey, 3 Vols. 52.00
Tree Care—Haller 5.95
Trees for American Gardens—Wyman 8.00
Trees of the Western Pacific Region—Kraemer 5.50
1001 Questions Answered About Trees—Platt 6.00

GENERAL FORESTRY

Forests For The Future—Loehr \$ 3.00
Forest History Sources of the United States and Canada—Neiderheiser 3.00
Forest Policy—Greeley 6.50
Forest and Range Policy—Dana 7.95
Forest Valuation—Chapman & Meyer 8.50
Gifford Pinchot, Forester-Politician—McGeary 8.50
Indian Forest and Range—Kinney 4.50
Introduction to American Forestry—Allen 7.95
The Biltmore Story—Schenck 3.95

FOREST MANAGEMENT

American Forest Management—Davis 7.75
Developing Farm Woodlands—Preston 5.50
Essentials of Forestry Practice—Stoddard 5.50
Forest Inventory—Spurr 8.50
Forest Management, 2nd ed.—Meyer, Recknagel, Stevenson & Bartoo 8.50
Forest Pathology—Boyce 9.50
Forestry and Its Career Opportunities—Shirley 7.50
Plant Pathology—Walker 10.75
Photogrammetry & Photo Interpretation—Spurr 12.00
Principles of Forest Entomology—Graham 7.50
Soils and Soil Fertility—Thompson 7.50
The Federal Lands: Their Use and Management—Clawson & Held 8.50
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Books of Wild Pets—Moore 6.50
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Field Guide to the Birds—Peterson 4.50
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America's Natural Resources—Callison \$ 4.00
American Resources—Whitaker & Ackerman 7.50
Bears in My Kitchen—Merrill 3.95
Conservation—Coyle 5.00
Conservation Yearbook 1958—Kauffman 7.50
Conservation of Natural Resources—Smith 8.50
Conserving Natural Resources, 2nd ed.—Allen 6.75
Fables for Foresters—Guthrie 3.50
Fieldbook of Natural History—Palmer 10.95
Forest Fire—Davis 12.50
Geography of the Northlands—Kimble, Good 10.50
Interpreting Our Heritage—Tilden 3.50
Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth—Thomas 12.50
Our National Park Policy—Isa 10.00
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Junior Book of Camping and Woodcraft 4.50
Lookout For The Forest—Blough 2.75
Traveling Birds—Boulton 2.95

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, 919 - 17th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Faith. The opening session will also include a surprise feature.

The 86th Annual Banquet of the AFA at the La Fonda Hotel the evening of October 4 will feature an address by the Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, United States Senator from New Mexico, a former Secretary of Agriculture who has been long identified with conservation advance in the United States. Toastmaster will be Edward P. Stamm, vice president of AFA. The invocation will be offered by Dr. Henry F. Seaman, Rector, The Church of the Holy Faith. Entertainment will be provided by the English Bell Ringers directed by Mrs. Herbert Hammond, the Sanchez Trio, and a "return engagement" by Hal Gras, of the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, Arizona, and his "Animal Ark."

Working on the theory that the Southwest is too gorgeous to spend too much time indoors listening to speeches, a special committee of 30 headed by Regional Forester Fred H. Kennedy has worked out a whole series of attractive, reasonably priced tours—all which had been completely planned when AFA Executive Vice President Fred E. Hornaday returned from Santa Fe last month. They are:

1) Oct. 2 at 1:30 p.m.—field trip by chartered bus to the Santa Fe Ski Area in the Santa Fe National Forest. Hosts will be General Chairman Kennedy; C. A. Merker, Forest Service; E. J. Dortignac, Forest and Range Experiment Station; Eastburn R. Smith, State Park Commission; and Robert E. Latimore, Forest Service;

2) Oct. 3, 8 a.m.—chartered bus trip to Ghost Ranch, Abiquiu, New Mexico. Hosts will be the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, Board of Christian Education of the United Presbyterian Church, USA, the Corps of Army Engineers, and the Soil Conservation Service. Speakers will include William H. Carr, director and designer, the Ghost Ranch Museum; Dr. Richard E. McArdle, Chief, Forest Service, who will dedicate the museum's new multiple use exhibit; Arthur N. Pack, AFA director and president of the Pack Foundation; Dr. W. H. Vernon Smith, Division of Field Services, United Presbyterian Church USA; Donald H. Wilson, Corps of Army Engineers; and Herbert Cavett, Soil Conservation Service. Following a trip to the Abiquiu Dam, buses will arrive at the Bishop's Lodge for a chuck wagon steak dinner, Indian

ceremonial dances, and other entertainment.

3) Wednesday, Oct. 4, 8 a.m.—Buses leave for San Ildefonso Pueblo. Guides will be James Dixon and Robert K. Measeles, Bureau of Indian Affairs. A demonstration of Indian pottery will present Maria, "The Potter of San Ildefonso." Lunch at Bandelier National Monument will present Paul Judge, superintendent, Bandelier National Monument, and Thomas Williams, National Park Service. After a visit to the cliff and open pueblo ruins the tour will move on to Los Alamos where it will be directed by James R. Maddy, of the Atomic Energy Commission. A volunteer AFA member from each state will be given a special "radiation test" at Los Alamos to determine amount of radiation currently being carried by people from individual states.

4) Oct. 5, 8 a.m.—Two alternate trips to the Rio Puerco Area with the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service Equipment Station acting as hosts; and Penasco Valley via Chimayo (home of chimayo blankets), Cordova, Truchas, and Taos. Incidentally a highly-recommended side trip for individual guests is to Fred Thompson's Santa Domingo Trading Post at Algodones, New Mexico.

In addition to the special Trail Ride the Sunday preceding the opening of the conference, special Sabbath tours and trips will include: 1) a two-hour visit by bus around the Ancient City, scene of "Santa Fe Days" directed by K. R. Weissenborn; 2) one-hour walking tours directed by Mrs. K. R. Weissenborn; and a complimentary "Get-Acquainted Coffee Klach" for all from 4 to 5 p.m. in the patio of the La Fonda Hotel directed also by Mrs. K. R. Weissenborn, hostess.

Another special event will be a Dutch treat dinner for "Old Timers" Monday, Oct. 2, at 6 p.m. at the La Fonda. The Southwest represented the first conservation post for many veteran AFA members including President Don P. Johnston, the first supervisor of the Santa Fe National Forest.

Make hotel reservations now.

Rooms at the La Fonda are limited, and are being reserved on a first-come, first-served basis. Send your reservation direct to the La Fonda Hotel or through AFA. Overflow will be placed in the La Posada and Desert Inn Motels, both within short walking distance of the La Fonda.

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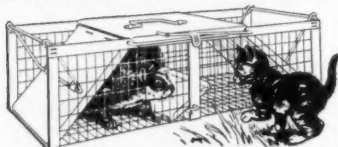
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Kilmer Oak

(From page 6)

of the Woodland Tree Expert Company, Inc., of Morristown, offered the services of his firm free of charge.

University officials promptly accepted the offer. Harry E. Besley, superintendent of plant and equipment at the College of Agriculture, explained that the university lacks the specialized equipment as well as insurance coverage to protect their workmen for such a big job. The Kilmer Oak is no midget. Ten years ago when the New Jersey Arborists Association carried out a similar public service operation, the tree stood 68 feet tall, had a spread of 108 feet, and a trunk 54 inches thick.

Meanwhile, the Student Forestry Club at the university has launched a long-range project to perpetuate the Kilmer Oak tradition. Three

small oaks started from acorns from the famous tree are growing well near Lipman Hall on the campus. Seven more seedlings are getting special care in a university greenhouse.

The splendid work of the university to save the tree and to perpetuate it is already receiving accolades, for newspaper stories have informed the public that the Kilmer Oak is in jeopardy. With the future of the world somewhat uncertain, it suddenly seems important that the flag of beauty and sensitivity—the appreciation of truly worthwhile things—be kept aloft and flying. That's why so many people are pulling for the school that is working so hard to save a cherished oak tree that inspired a youthful poet many years ago.

The World Is His Workshop

(From page 16)

they can facilitate international travel." The President went further, designating 1960 as "Visit the United States of America Year." But it proved a dismal failure. Congress failed to appropriate funds to promote it at all and the executive branches did very little.

On June 29 President Kennedy signed the International Travel Act of 1961. "We can now fulfill the long time goal of doing what most countries have done for years," said Mr. Gilmore, "that is, to stimulate travel by foreigners. The government can now play its proper role in creating an image of America that welcomes visitors from all over the world."

The Senate, in which the Travel Act originated, authorized an appropriation of \$3 million for the first year's operation, while the House approved a starting figure of \$2 million. The final figure was expected to represent a compromise of \$2.5 million.

The program of the Travel Service will include an advertising campaign of more than \$1 million, aimed at foreign markets. In addition, six travel offices are scheduled to be opened during 1962 in London, Paris, Frankfurt, Caracas, Sydney and Tokyo. They will answer questions of potential visitors, distribute literature on American trav-

el attractions and establish the first step in setting the tempo of hospitality for foreign visitors. Each office will have an average of five employees, while the entire Travel Service will have about forty.

Job Applications Hit 2000

"These will be largely professional travel people who have learned the art of merchandising travel in private enterprise," Mr. Gilmore explained. "We are delighted that nearly 2,000 applications for appointments have been received, most from highly skilled people. Because of the specialized nature of the work, in many instances it is going to be the case of the job seeking the man rather than the man seeking the job."

"My objective is to run this like a business-like organization. Bear in mind that if we can succeed in stimulating new travel markets, through group tours that tap lower economic levels, through relaxation of unnecessary and outmoded restrictions, through constructive advertising that tells the story of America's grandeur, this program should earn money rather than cost the American taxpayer.

"But success will still depend to a large extent on the reception tourists receive in the United States. Every state has the tremendous possibility to serve as a host and the

MINNESOTA LANDS-

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MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS
& RELATED LANDS



By

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JOHN H. ALLISON

RUSSELL N. CUNNINGHAM

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President has already sent a special letter to all the governors. We are counting on private industry, civic groups and state and local governments to come through with the climate of hospitality."

A great deal is already being done. For instance, Trans-World Airline has effected arrangements with colleges and universities whereby bilingual students volunteer to meet and escort foreign visitors. More of the airline's own language specialists are being assigned to New York's International Airport to render similar assistance to foreigners on arrival. In Battle Creek, Michigan, a travel agency and chamber of commerce recently launched a "Meet Your Counterpart" program, matching visitors with local people of like interest: a French lawyer with a Battle Creek lawyer; a Peruvian housewife with a Battle Creek housewife, a Swede from Sweden with a Battle Creek Swedish-American. In Asheville, North Carolina, the chamber of commerce has established a special bureau to help foreigners and has prepared a list of local linguists willing to serve as guides at no charge.

"This is America projecting itself in the best possible manner," said Mr. Gilmore, "with people-to-people really in action. I believe that in four years we can double the number of foreign guests.

"Will I be able to join a Trail Ride then? Better than that, I hope some of our visitors will—and really see the heart of America!"

Reading About Resources

(From page 17)

whose efforts made possible these decades of service.

Musk rats and Marsh Management, by Paul L. Errington. (The Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa., 1961. 184 pp. \$5.00.) A scholarly and useful work on the proper maintenance of the muskrat population. Prepared under the auspices of the Wildlife Management Institute, this book has the virtue of thorough practicality. Everything first-rate but the photos.

Cork and the Cork Tree, by Giles B. Cooke. (Pergamon Press, N. Y., 1961. 121 pp. \$7.50.) This beautiful little book on one of the world's most fascinating trees, by perhaps the greatest student of cork, is a basic addition to every large resources library. The study is oriented toward the use of cork, and should encourage further exploration of its

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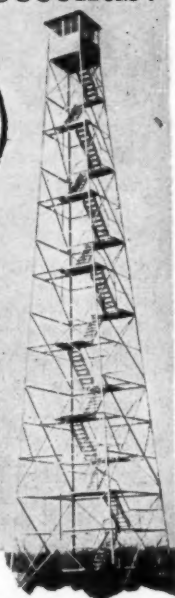
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commercial possibilities in this country as a plantation tree.

Handbook of Plants of the Colorado Front Range, by William A. Weber. (University of Colorado Press, Boulder, Colorado. Revised Edition, 1961. 232 pp.) A somewhat technical, poorly illustrated revision of a unique handbook, this volume is for the serious field student.

Listen, the Red-eyed Vireo, by Milton White, with an introductory poem by Ogden Nash, illustrated by F. B. Modell. (Doubleday & Co., N. Y., 1961. \$2.75. 96 pp.) This light, clever, and infinitely perceptive account of one man's introduction into the lore of bird watching should be read by every Audubonite—as well as by every literate person who enjoys a well-honed pen.

In deep empathy with the author, how many armchair naturalists could sigh, in Nash's immortal words: "... I sometimes visualize in my gin

The Audubon that I audubin."

Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of the Southwest, by Robert A. Vines. A Guide for the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Illustrated by Sarah Kahlden Arendale. (University of Texas Press, 1960. 1104 pp. \$25.00.) This monumental work, describing 1231 species of woody plants, with 1240 illustrations, is an incredible achievement in the history of natural science publishing. It is an immense production, indispensable to naturalists of the region.

Why People Love Yellowstone

(From page 28)

the 1870 explorers of the park area who had been elected to Congress, and William H. Clagett, both of Montana. Congressman Clagett introduced the bill on December 18, 1871, and on March 1, 1872, President Grant signed it into law. Thus Yellowstone became the first and the largest (3,472 square miles) of our great chain of national parks.

The reaction of the nation was—how can I get there? What most people did not realize was that Yellowstone was a long way from anywhere. It was described as being between Chicago and San Francisco and about 1500 miles from each, or about 1000 miles east of Portland, Oregon, and 1000 miles west of St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1872, there were no roads to the area—only some very indefinite saddle horse and pack horse trails. Then a wagon road was built from the north—from Livingston, Montana. Later railroads came to the edge of the park first to Cinnabar, then to Gardiner and West Yellowstone. Roads and trails were surveyed and pushed through the rugged, difficult parts of the park by the army engineers. It was done as a sort of frontier adventure. Stage coaches and freight wagons and rustic tourist accommodations followed.

Adventurous souls from all over the nation and much of the outside world came to look at the sights. Large numbers of people in England and Europe were almost as enthusiastic as the Americans.

One traveler wrote, in 1901, about

his trip to Yellowstone Park:

"We were met at Cinnabar Railway Station by two stage coaches, one drawn by six white horses and the other by six black horses. They were well groomed and of a spirited gait to arouse the admiration of any horseman. The driver of our stage, a typical westerner, held the reins with confidence and pride. He knew how to give his passengers a thrill by taking a short turn around a curve, where the canyon wall drops hundreds of feet, without slowing down. The body of the stage coach was suspended on great leather straps which supported its sides and were caught up at either end. They act as springs, and never was a coach easier riding than these primitive looking wagons. We left a cloud of dust which had also settled in layers on our faces and the long dusters we wore. But what did we care? We were on our way to Yellowstone!

"The scenery was picturesque with the cliffs on Eagle Nest Rock rising 1500 feet above the roadway. The stage rolled along at a good clip. In less than two hours we had reached Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, selected our room, registered, washed off the dust and were ready for lunch. The trip through Yellowstone was well underway.

Another traveler told of the following incidents in 1897:

"A very amusing, but what might have been a tragic thing happened near the Fountain Hotel. There at the edge of the forest were two huge

grizzlies. An amateur photographer wanted their picture. He advanced closer and closer. The guard saw him and called that he was close enough. The amateur was of a different opinion. He continued to advance—then without warning one of the bears with flashing eyes and raised hackles made a dash for him. The amateur dropped his camera without getting the picture. It was an exciting and close chase. The tourist won by racing to a tree and climbing it.

"There are many signs warning tourists not to throw any substances including soap into the geysers. Perhaps this only increases the temptation. On one of our several walks in the basin we crossed the Little Firehole River, and after examining the pretty, hollow cone of Beehive Geyser we continued up toward the next geyser, the Lion and the Cubs. We became aware that two of our young friends were missing and looked back to see them still hanging over the cone of the Beehive. Less than a minute afterwards we heard a shout and looked back again to see our young friends running and the Beehive exploding into life with a tremendous display. Jets of water tremored into the sky to a height of two hundred and fifty feet. The rumbling and frothing were frightful. The earth pulsed and trembled for a wide distance around the geyser. It seemed for some minutes that the cone or even the whole geyser would burst from the violent upheaval.

"Two soldiers came running. As soon as the eruption had subsided they examined the steaming area around the cone and picked up pieces of pink soap. This combined with the fact that the Beehive had spouted off schedule confirmed the suspicions of the military. They made inquiries at the hotel and found that five or six cakes of pink soap had disappeared from as many rooms since our stage had arrived. The sergeant telegraphed Mammoth Hot Springs reporting the matter. The young lieutenant in command questioned our young friends at considerable length about their knowledge of the chemical action and reaction of alkalies. The lieutenant marveled at their extreme ignorance of the subject."

The years rolled on and the army engineers continued to build and maintain roads inside the park until the Park Service was created in 1916.

In 1918 the newly created Park Service took over management and

protection of the park from the War Department and many of the soldiers who had been on duty there became the first Park Rangers. The new order was established, but the southwest corner of the park was not explored and its features catalogued and named until 1921. So, the park is still a wild, unspoiled land and an important wildlife sanctuary with less than twenty-five per cent of its area reached by roads. This in spite of the fact that 1,443,288 persons traveled in Yellowstone Park in 1960.

Just why people, generation after generation, have loved Yellowstone is not difficult to understand. First, it is one of the most unique areas in the United States and its scenery is superlative. Second, the spirit of the place captures the imagination. Located on the backbone of the continent in the northwest corner of Wyoming and extending into Montana and Idaho, it is totally and completely western, and going to Yellowstone is a western adventure. It is big and wild but clean, and its history is romantic. It's the land of the Indian, the inland explorer, the trapper, the cowboy, the miner. It's part of the soul of the West.

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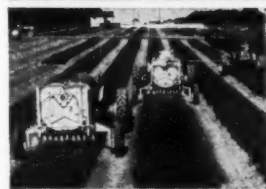
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Forest Forum

(Continued from page 3)

For recreation we have always taken to the paths, the far wandering wilderness paths . . . but they have disappeared . . . they are no more. Instead we now find well worn trails, well worn by horses hooves. In place of soft needles underfoot we now tread on manure. The fragrance of the pungent foliage has been replaced with odor of stables.

We now come to the little secluded spring where not so long ago we camped with six children . . . gathered rocks to build a safe fireplace, and in the morning burned every scrap of residue, replaced the rocks, buried our debris, rearranged the moss and needles, leaving there no trace of our visit . . . today there are six big black scars with partially burned wood in and around them, tin cans, bottles and jars scattered everywhere, the spring itself a muddy tracked up mess. Trees chopped, hacked and mutilated for firewood, and the beautiful moss covered ground that was . . . now looks and smells like a barnyard.

Next night we come again to the gushing stream in the peaceful little green

flower filled valley and find remains of campfires and debris scattered all through it. The many colorful mountain flowers . . . (Do not pick the flowers) . . . and the lush grass of the valley gone . . . cropped, ruined, destroyed.

In another season when these riders return or others follow, will they be content to use the old place . . . no guess needed . . . they will need fresh forage for their horses and a clean spot to defile. Each year these eyesores will mount and mount until soon (and very soon) the wilderness trails will resemble one long garbage dump, then men must be hired to go clean up the mess, put in facilities . . . Oh, where has the wilderness gone!

And what of that new flower that blooms so hideously along all the trails and campsites, among the bushes and on the moss . . . tissues, facial tissues and . . . the trade-mark of civilized man.

Who can take these long rides in the wilderness? Only those who have the money to hire riding and pack horses . . . twenty dollars and plus a day . . .

Is it that these riders do so much enjoy the wilderness (their tracks say otherwise) or is it the chance to fellowship with kindred souls on long far rides away from the usual order of their lives? If so, can they not be satisfied with the many fine, long, lonely trails in the parks and federal forests, without having something set aside especially for them, enjoy the land where someone will clean up after them.

Who is to pay for these wilderness areas? Not the ones who can afford to use them, but every common taxpayer and few will ever get to enjoy the land they will be buying. If more land is to be acquired, what is the compensation to the states and counties that will be losing the taxes from it . . . these are the taxes that support our schools. Who loses the revenue from the timber in these areas . . . who is cheated out of his payroll . . . the thousands whose livelihood comes directly or indirectly from these forests.

There is a wonder in the hush and majesty in old growth forests, but the loveliness of the forest is not in the heavy timber, where it is dark, somber and quiet, wildlife does not inhabit the solemn forest depths.

The glory and the beauty of a young forest in the spring far out-rivals any flower display. But to enjoy it you must be where the trees are, where you can press your face among the tender fragrant branches and breathe deep, so deep, of a life and a wonder beyond understanding. To look and to feel and yet be unable to believe it is real. To stand close and quiet and alone in the embrace of the trees and hear in the gentle murmuring the voice of God. To absorb with your whole being the peace and tranquility of the everlasting greenness. These young trees come up immediately after the old timber crop has been harvested and take just a few years to make lovely relaxing places full of the promise of the wild-wood.

There are thousands of forest camps and authorized campsites for those who love the forests, the woods . . . the great refreshing outdoors. Shelters along the way for those of us who ride the long, long trails. And always there are the little endless wandering paths into the untouched primitive wilderness for the student and lover of the unmolested who takes his pack-board and lights out on shanks' mare.

The Parks and the Forest Services are not asleep, they are preserving primitive areas after careful study that proves the feasible thing to do. But why should anyone ask for thousands of acres for Trail Riders . . . sure they enjoy it but the land belongs to the public for the benefit and pleasure of mankind. We have sensitive professional men in many departments working together, studying projects and meshing their efforts to administer that use to its very best advantage for us all.

So this I would suggest instead of more land for Trail Riders, let the parks, private and federal forests set aside paths, many paths . . . "Foot travel only" . . . then they who really enjoy the wilderness could do so . . . without the odor of stables . . . without the disfigurement that seems to come from large camping groups.

Olga Hughes
Port Ludlow,
Washington

Feature Photo



Intrigued as he was by this crooked aspen stick, Supervisor Gordon Bauman definitely is not looking for wood of this type for his Packaging Corporation of America operation at Filer City, Mich. The stick from woodlot of Paul Miller, Brethren, Mich., was probably caused by insect damage. Photo by John Calkins, of the company.

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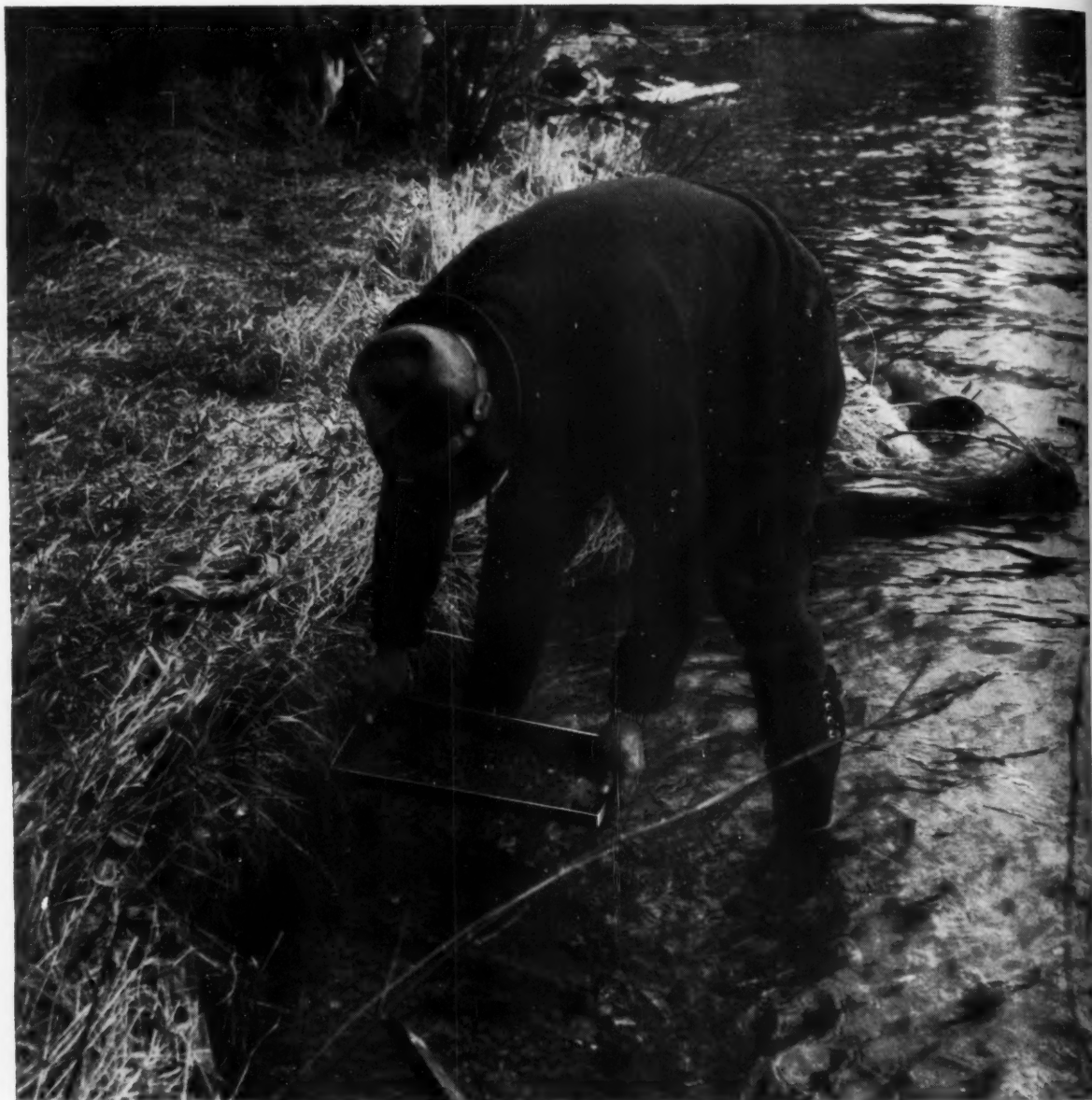
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